

ST. CLOUD STATE UNIVERSITY SURVEY RESEARCH REPORT

RANKED CHOICE VOTING 2009 CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

**Prepared
for
Mr. Patrick O'Connor
Elections Director
City of Minneapolis, Minnesota**



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ST. CLOUD STATE UNIVERSITY SURVEY

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SCSU SURVEY HOMEPAGE
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The SCSU Survey principal investigators are members of the Midwest Association of Public Opinion Research (M.A.P.O.R.) and the American Association of Public Opinion Research (A.A.P.O.R.) and subscribe to the code of ethics of the A.A.P.O.R.

REPORT OVERVIEW

- - SUMMARY OF FINDINGS - -

The SCSU Survey is pleased to present this report to the City of Minneapolis, Minnesota. The report details the survey used to examine citizen views toward Ranked Choice Voting, the survey constructed to gather office candidate views toward RCV and the survey used to obtain views how election judge thought the RCV process functioned for the 2009 municipal election.

In terms of city residents, the SCSU Survey surveyed 1,210 residents. Of those, 683 voted in the November 2009 municipal election and experienced RCV first hand. The remaining respondents (521) were registered voters but did not vote in the election. Respondents were contacted via both land (n=941) and cell phone (n=270) lines. The response rate was 19.1 percent and the cooperation rate was 79.3 percent.

Key findings from the survey of voters show:

- The overwhelming majority of voters voted in person, not absentee. Gender makes no difference in how respondents voted but younger voters were much more likely to vote absentee than older voters, as were less formally educated voters and voters of color. Although income is a determining factor, no real pattern emerges. Lower income, middle income and upper income voters voted in person and absentee.
- Most voters---8 of 10---knew they would be asked to rank their vote choices. Gender was not an important factor but older voters were more likely to know about RCV in advance of Election Day than younger voter, as were more formally educated voters, white voters and wealthier voters.
- When asked about how voters learned about ranked choice voting, Table 4 shows many options were available to respondents but the most often cited sources of RCV information were the newspapers and television news. Mailed brochures, friends and neighbors and radio news were also important but not used as much. Least likely to have been used was the City Website and the door to door information campaign.
- For most voters (see table 5), they reported they understood how RCV functions perfectly well or fairly well. Gender has no influence on understanding how RCV functions. Older and middle aged individuals seem to understand less than younger voters. The greater the number of years of formal education, the better understanding of how RCV functions is reported. Persons of Color are more likely to understand how RCV functions better than White voters. Findings regarding income are mixed. Lower income family voters were more likely to perfectly understand how RCV functions but higher income family voters were more likely to understand how RCV functions fairly well.

- In order to learn from voters how they viewed help from the election judges, we asked how helpful were the judges explaining how votes could be cast. Table 6 shows that we found that 40 percent found judges very helpful and a bit less, 38 percent, found the judges somewhat helpful. Overall, most voters, in other words, found judges helpful. Older, better educated, wealthier, and persons of color found the judges more helpful than other categories of voters.
- Of particular interest was whether voters actually ranked candidates. We found that 60 percent (see table 7) of the voters ranked some candidates. Women seemed more likely to rank candidates, as were older voters, better educated voters, white voters and wealthier voters.
- Of those that ranked candidates, we followed up and asked about the difficulty of ranking choices. Almost all voters who ranked their vote choices (see table 8), found it simple to rank choices. We found no differences across any of the demographic factors.
- We also asked the voters who did not rank candidates why they did not rank the candidates. Table 9 shows that some voters made sophisticated decisions. The most frequent reason mentioned by these voters was that they didn't know enough about the candidates to rank them; other reasons for ranking included not finding candidates acceptable and wanting to give an advantage to favorite candidates. Other voters, who might be less sophisticated, noted that they will always pick one candidate and didn't know they could rank candidates or didn't understand how to rank candidates.
- Table 10 shows opinion of voters regarding their preference for RCV and a more traditional method of voting. The data makes clear that a plurality (41 percent) prefers RCV and about a quarter of the respondent voters prefer the traditional system of voting. For an equal number of respondent voters, however, it doesn't matter which system is used. Although we found no differences on gender, we did find that older voters prefer RCV compared to younger voters. We also found that respondent voters with more years of formal education prefer RCV than those with less years of formal education. Level of formal education and preference for traditional voting system is not as clear but the more years of education seems related to a preference to traditional voting. For those who didn't seem to care which method of voting is used, lesser years of education is more strongly related than for those with more years of education. White respondent voters seem more strongly prefer both RCV and traditional voting than persons of color whereas person of color respondent voters are strongly related to not particularly caring one way or the other. Generally, the greater ones family income, the stronger is the relationship with RCV and a preference for traditional voting than not caring which method is used.
- For those respondents who preferred traditional voting, we followed up to determine if the current time delay in announcing the vote decision was a factor. Table 11 shows that almost seven of ten respondents would not change their view of RCV. Males are stronger in this view, as are younger voters.

- Table 12 shows that eight of ten respondent voters are very confident or confident that votes will be counted accurately using RCV. Of the voters, we found general confidence of accuracy increases with age and formal education and income. White respondent voters are more likely to be very confident of accurate counting compared to voters of color who are more confident. As family income increases, so does general confidence that votes will be counted accurately.
- Should RCV be used in the future? Table 13 shows that of the respondent voters, almost six of ten voters responded yes. We found no particular pattern for gender differences but did for age, education and income. Older voters are more strongly related to preferring RCV in used in the future, as are respondents with greater levels of education. The pattern for income groups is less clear but lower income voters have an association with preferring RCV than all other categories.
- Finally, we asked what respondent views toward RCV is if the election resulted in a different result than using traditional primary and general election processes. We found that a bare majority still prefer RCV because it is more accurate and a quarter prefers the more traditional election system. The older the voter, the stronger the relationship is age and preference with RCV, where as younger voters prefer traditional voting. Income, interestingly, shows that younger and older voters prefer RCV than middle aged individuals. Although income has a significant relationship with RCV vs. traditional voting, the pattern is not clear but respondent voters in the \$75-\$100,000 income range show the strongest relationship.

Key findings from the survey of registered voters who did not vote shows:

- In addition to gathering opinion on RCV, we first sought to find why registered voters didn't vote. Table 15 shows a plurality are regular voters but didn't vote. About one-third is occasional voters and another one-third, never vote. Following up, table 16 shows that the single one reason for not voting was lack of time. Others forgot about the election and simply don't care to vote in municipal elections. Younger voters were more likely to lack time, as were lower educated voters, person of color and middle income voters as their reason to not vote;
- Although almost evenly split, a slim majority (50% to 45%), of these respondents knew RCV would be used this election. Females, more than males, knew about the RCV method to be used this year, as did older respondents, those with more years of formal education, white voters and those with higher levels of family income;
- Of those that knew the election would use RCV, we asked how they learned about RCV. The most often reasons stated by the respondents were newspapers and television news. Following those was radio news and mailed brochures. The City website and door to door information came in last;
- We also asked, based on what they had learned, whether they thought the voting process would be difficult or simple. A majority noted they thought it would be simple. Higher income and higher education levels are related to this opinion;

- Table 20 shows that of these respondents, when asked if they prefer RCV or traditional voting, the plurality (39%) said it doesn't matter. Twenty seven percent, compared to 25 percent, noted they prefer traditional voting systems. Middle age respondents prefer RCV than do other age groups. Of those who prefer traditional voting, the strongest relationship is with older respondents. Interestingly, higher educational attainment has a stronger relationship with preferring RCV whereas high school graduates are strongly related to preferring traditional voting. White voters lean more toward RCV and persons of Color are more related to traditional voting systems. We also found that higher income respondents are more related to preferring RCV whereas middle income respondents have a stronger relationship with preferring traditional voting systems;
- Table 21 shows the "fairness" question about RCV. For these respondents, the majority think RCV is fair but only one of ten voters say RCV as very fair. Although differences exist among the many categories of demographic indicators, no clear trend is obvious;
- Table 22 shows a similar pattern. The majority, but a slim majority, are confident votes will be counted accurately using RCV. Yet, almost seven of ten respondents are very confident and confident in the accuracy of elections using RCV. Males are slightly more confident than female respondents, as are younger respondents, those with lower levels of formal education and family income;
- Table 23 shows the majority of respondents think RCV should be used in the future. But, a sizable minority, 23 percent just don't know and approximately the same percentages of respondents do not think RCV should be used in the future;
- Those who said they did not think RCV should be used in the future or didn't know were asked if there wasn't time delays in announcing winners of the election would that change their minds. A plurality said, no. About a third said, yes and a quarter said, don't know. These results are found in table 24; and,
- Finally, we asked if the respondents are likely to vote in future Minneapolis municipal elections. Table 25 shows that almost three-fourths are very likely to likely to vote in future elections. But, approximately one-fourth noted they probably are not likely or not at all likely to vote in future Minneapolis municipal elections.

The survey of election judges was intended to seek information on the structure of the voting process, so we asked about judge training, whether voters were knowledgeable about RCV process, and how much time compared to traditional voting was consumed.

Key findings from this survey shows:

- Almost all respondent judges (92%) felt their training for working a ranked choice vote election was excellent or pretty good. The majority felt it was pretty good (table 26);
- When the judges were asked if voters were very knowledgeable or knowledgeable about RCV when they arrived to vote, seven of ten said yes. Importantly, the judges

noted that a quarter of the voters were not very knowledgeable or not at all knowledgeable (table 27);

- Interestingly, judges were evenly split when asked if voters need more time to complete ranked choice ballots, with 44 percent thinking more time was need and 40 percent not (table 29);
- When asked why voters needed more time, the judges said that voters needed to learn a new way of voting and that ranked choice voting generally takes more time (table 30);
- Although RCV may take more time, the judges overwhelmingly said they were able to help the voters and answer questions about RCV and were able to do their other duties (table 31); and,
- Almost one-half of the questions the judges received were about how to file out ballots and far less was about how votes were going to be counted, but a quarter of voters asked about both issues (table 32).

The survey of candidates was intended to determine whether candidates for office saw RCV as an advantage to their candidacy, was it fair and whether it should be used in the future.

Key findings from this survey shows:

- Six of ten respondent candidates think RCV should be used in future elections (table 42);
- Similarly, six of ten judges report they prefer RCV to traditional methods of voting (table 39) but more, 70 percent, see RCV as very fair to a fair way to count votes (table 41);
- 70 percent of the respondent judges reported they are very confident to confident votes will be counted accurately (table 38);
- One-half of the candidates thought RCV positively impacted their campaigns (table 34) but more, 60%, saw it as advantage to candidacy (table 35);
- One-half of the candidates saw RCV as an advantage to political party (table 36); and,
- Similarly, 50 percent of the candidates adjusted their campaign strategy due to RCV (table 37).

I. INTRODUCTION

The SCSU Survey is a full service survey operation that specializes in telephone survey research within the state of Minnesota that has the capability to develop specialized questionnaires, complete interviewing, analyze the resulting data, and report findings. The SCSU Survey sponsors its own survey research, such as the Annual Fall Statewide Omnibus Survey, and completes survey research requirements for local governments, state agencies and nonprofit establishments. This organization does not conduct research work for partisan candidates for public office nor does it engage in fundraising. Approximately five research projects are conducted each year.

All work completed by the SCSU Survey is directed by regular SCSU faculty. The faculty directors hold either SCSU tenure or tenure track positions and have a combined 50 years plus of applied survey research experience and have individual expertise in questionnaire construction, statistical analysis and reporting. The many facets of survey research are not only practiced by the faculty directors but they are regularly taught to undergraduate and graduate SCSU students in regular classroom settings. The faculty directors employ SCSU students to train and supervise interviewers. All interviewers are also SCSU students.

The SCSU Survey faculty directors adhere to the code of research conduct and ethics of both the Midwest Association of Public Opinion Research (M.A.P.O.R.) and the American Association of Public Opinion Research (A.A.P.O.R.).

II. HISTORY AND MISSION OF THE SURVEY

The SCSU Survey is an ongoing survey research unit of St. Cloud State University. The SCSU Survey performs its research in the form of telephone interviews. Telephone surveys are but one of the many types of methods employed by researchers to collect data randomly. The telephone survey is now the instrument of choice for a growing number of researchers. Telephone survey work is an efficient, cost effective technique to gather complex information from individual respondents.

Dr. Steve Frank began the SCSU Survey in 1980 conducting several omnibus surveys a year of central Minnesota adults in conjunction with his Political Science classes. Presently, the omnibus surveys have continued, but have shifted to a primary statewide focus. These statewide surveys are conducted once a year in the fall and focus on topics such as election races, current events, and other important issues that are present in the state of Minnesota. Besides the annual fall survey, the SCSU Survey performs an annual spring survey of SCSU students pertaining to a variety of issues such as campus safety, alcohol and drug use, race relations, etc. Lastly, the SCSU Survey conducts contract surveys for various public and private sector clients. The Survey provides a useful service for the people and institutions of the State of Minnesota by furnishing valid data of the opinions, behaviors, and characteristics of adult Minnesotans.

The primary mission of the SCSU Survey is to serve the academic community and various clients through its commitment to high quality survey research and provide education and experiential opportunities to researchers and students. The directors of the SCSU Survey strive to ensure that all SCSU student directors and faculty directors contribute to the research process, as all are essential in making these projects successful. This success is measured by our ability to obtain high quality survey data that is timely, accurate, and reliable while maintaining an environment that promotes the professional and personal growth of each staff member. The methods and procedures used by the SCSU Survey adhere to the highest quality academic and ethical standards. Both faculty and student directors demonstrate integrity and respect for dignity in all interactions with colleagues, clients, researchers, and survey participants.

III. PERSONNEL

The Survey's faculty directors are Dr. Steve Frank (SCSU Professor of Political Science), Dr. Michelle Kukoleca Hammes (SCSU Associate Professor of Political Science), Dr. David H. Robinson (SCSU Professor of Statistics), Dr. Sandrine Zerbib (SCSU Assistant Professor of Sociology), and Dr. Steven Wagner (SCSU Professor of Political Science). The following pages contain short biographies of the SCSU Survey faculty directors. Students are an integral component of the SCSU Survey and those students who are assisting the faculty are listed.

Dr. Stephen I. Frank (on sabbatical fall 2009)

Dr. Frank holds a Doctor of Philosophy in Political Science from Washington State University. Dr. Frank teaches courses in American Politics, Public Opinion and Research Methods at St. Cloud State University. Dr. Frank started the SCSU Survey in 1980, and since has played a major role in the development, administration and analysis of over 150 telephone surveys for local and state governments, school districts and a variety of nonprofit agencies. Dr. Frank has completed extensive postgraduate work in survey research at the University of Michigan. Dr. Frank coauthored with Dr. Wagner and published by Harcourt College, *"We Shocked the World!" A Case Study of Jesse Ventura's Election as Governor of Minnesota*. Revised Edition. Among his publications are two academic book chapters: one appears in the current edition of *Perspectives on Minnesota Government and Politics* and the other, co-authored with Dr. Wagner, is contained in *Campaigns and Elections*, edited by Robert Watson and Colton Campbell. Dr. Frank is past chairperson of the SCSU Department of Political Science and served as President of the Minnesota Political Science Association.

Dr. Steven C. Wagner

Dr. Wagner holds a Doctor of Philosophy in Political Science and a Master of Public Administration from Northern Illinois University. Dr. Wagner earned his Bachelor of Science in Political Science from Illinois State University. Dr. Wagner teaches courses in American Politics and Public and Nonprofit Management at St. Cloud State University. Dr. Wagner joined the SCSU Survey in 1997. Before coming to SCSU, Dr. Wagner taught in Kansas where he engaged in community-based survey research and before that was staff researcher for the U.S. General Accounting Office. Dr. Wagner has written many papers on taxation, and state politics and has published articles on voting behavior, federal funding of local services and

organizational decision making. Dr. Wagner, with Dr. Frank, recently published two texts on Jesse Ventura's election as Minnesota's Governor and a book chapter on the campaign. Dr. Wagner currently serves the SCSU Department of Political Science as its chairperson.

Dr. Michelle Kukoleca Hammes (on sabbatical 2009-2010)

Dr. Kukoleca Hammes holds a Doctor of Philosophy in Political Science and a Masters in Political Science from the State University of New York at Binghamton. Dr. Kukoleca Hammes earned her Bachelor of Arts in Political Science from Niagara University. Dr. Kukoleca Hammes' is a comparativist with an area focus on North America and Western Europe. Her substantive focus is representative governmental institutions. She teaches courses in American Government, Introduction to Ideas and Institutions, Western European Politics, and a Capstone in Political Science at St. Cloud State University. Dr. Kukoleca Hammes, since joining the survey team, is using her extensive graduate school training in political methodology to aid in questionnaire construction and results analysis. She recently published a book chapter on Minnesota public participation in the Fifth Edition of *Perspectives on Minnesota Government and Politics*.

Dr. David H. Robinson

Dr. Robinson holds a Doctor of Philosophy in Statistics and a Masters in Statistics from the University of Iowa. Dr. Robinson earned his Bachelor of Science in Mathematics from Henderson State University. At St. Cloud State University, Dr. Robinson teaches courses in survey planning and contingency tables, statistical methods for the social sciences, probability and computer simulation, and other statistical applications. Since coming to SCSU in 1985 and before that time, Dr. Robinson has served as statistical consultant for numerous statistical analyses of survey results. He has coauthored a book on computer simulation and analysis, and has published articles in the areas of nonparametric statistics, multivariate statistics, analysis of baseball statistics, and statistical analysis of computer network performance. Dr. Robinson recently served as chairperson for the SCSU Department of Statistics and Computer Networking.

Dr. Sandrine Zerbib

Dr. Zerbib holds a Doctor of Philosophy in Sociology from the University of California Irvine and a Masters in Sociology from both California State University-Fullerton and University of Paris 10-Nanterre (France). Dr. Zerbib's ongoing research focuses on issues of immigration, sexuality and citizenship. Dr. Zerbib's current research analyzes the effect of domestic partnership laws on gay bi-national couples living in France. She is currently collaborating with Dr. Downey on research linking belly dance performance and gender politics. She teaches courses in Research Methods, Sociology of Gender, democratic citizenship, Immigration and Citizenship, and Advanced Research Methods.

Lead Student Directors

Mr. Trevor Lynch

4th Year Student, Political Science Major, History and Marketing Minor, Maplewood, Minnesota

Mr. Craig Barthel

4th Year Student, Political Science major with Public Administration minor, Albertville, Minnesota

Survey Lab Student Directors

Assistant Lead Director Mr. Derrek Lee Helmin

3rd Year Student, Political Science and Economics Major, Foley, Minnesota

Mr. Frederico Saucedo

3rd Year Student, Statistics Major, Eagan, Minnesota

Mr. Chris Schoenberg

4th Year Student, Psychology Major and minor in Statistics, St. Cloud, Minnesota

Ms. Kaelynn M Kampa

3rd Year Student, Public Administration Major, Rice, Minnesota.

Ms. Kathryn L. Pierce

2nd Year Student, International Relations and Spanish Major, St. Cloud, Minnesota.

Ms. Su Fei Ang

Graduate Student, Mathematics-Statistics, Malaysia

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3rd Year Student, Political Science and International Relations, Addis Abeba, Ethiopia

Mr. Brady A. Haggstrom

3rd Year Student, Psychology and Political Science Major, Fergus Falls, Minnesota

Mr. Jonathan G. Hoffman

3rd Year Student, Electrical Engineering, Hillman, Minnesota

Student Technical Consultant

Mr. Justin Rassier

4th Year Student, Computer Science Major, St. Joseph, Minnesota

IV. VOTER PHONE SURVEY

The citizen survey findings are based on telephone interviews with a representative sample of 1,211 adults in the City of Minneapolis, Minnesota. The sample included both landline phones and cell phones. Interviews were conducted from November 9 to December 1, 2009 at St. Cloud State University Survey Lab. The survey was pre-tested on November 9. The sample was obtained from Survey Sampling International (SSI) of Fairfield, Connecticut.

Sample Design

The sample was designed to represent all adults (age 18 and older) with a landline or cell phone in the City of Minneapolis.

Landline Phones: The landline telephone numbers were drawn using standard list-assisted random digit dialing (RDD) methodology. Random digit dialing guarantees coverage of every assigned phone number regardless of whether numbers are directory listed, purposely unlisted, or too new to be listed. The numbers were generated from active blocks, proportionally to the number of landline telephone households by county.

Using the RDD database of active 100-blocks of telephone numbers (area code + exchange + two-digit block number) that contain three or more residential directory listings, selections were made in proportion to the block count of listed telephone households. After selection two more random digits were added to complete the number. Completed numbers were then compared against business directories, and listed business numbers were purged.

Cell Phones: The cell phone numbers were drawn from the most recent Telcordia TPM master file of NPA-NXX and Block-ID records for the North American Number Plan. All records from NPA-NXX and 1000 blocks that indicated a cell phone service were included in the wireless sampling frame. New exchanges were included, as were shared blocks.

Each exchange and 1000-block in the frame was expanded down to the 100-block level. Shared 100-blocks were then compared to the RDD database, so that the 100-blocks with no listed numbers were left in the wireless sample, while the 100-blocks containing listed numbers on the RDD frame were removed from the wireless sample. This resulted in a wireless frame of 100-blocks that had no overlap with the list-assisted RDD sample described above. Two more random digits were then added to complete the number.

Student Callers

After five or more hours of training and screening, approximately 40 SCSU students completed the calling. The survey also employed several trained paid callers. Faculty directors and student directors monitored the interviewing. Student directors conducted both general training sessions and one-on-one training sessions, as well as monitoring all interviewing.

Contact Procedures

Before interviewing began the original sample was comprised of 12,000 landline and 4,000 wireless (cell) phone numbers. After completing the survey, the total sample consisted was 1,211 respondents, before and after weighting. In the weighted sample, 941 were on landline phones and 270 were on cell phones. See below for more information on the weighting procedure.

The sample was released for calling in replicates, which are representative subsamples of the larger sample (200 phone numbers for landlines and 100 phone numbers for wireless). Using replicates to control the release of sample ensures that complete call procedures are followed for the entire sample.

Several steps were taken to ensure that the telephone sample of adults in Minneapolis was representative of the larger adult city population. Interviewers for landline numbers alternately

asked to speak with men and women, and oldest and youngest person (age at least 18 years old) at the households that were called. This systematic respondent selection technique has been shown to produce samples that closely mirror the population in terms of age and gender. For cell phone numbers, the interview was completed with the person of initial contact, provided the contact person was at least 18 years of age and a Minneapolis resident.

Landline phone numbers with no initial contact were called up to 10 times over different days and times to increase the possibility of contact. In addition, appointments were made as necessary to interview the designated respondent at his/her convenience. Calling was completed between 4:30 pm to 9:30 pm to maximize contacts and ensure equal opportunities to respond among various respondent demographic groups. Attempts to convert initial refusals commenced almost immediately and continued throughout the survey. The final few nights of interviewing were almost exclusively devoted to contacting hard to reach respondents who often are younger and more affluent.

Wireless numbers with no initial contact were not called as many times (usually only 2-3 times) to gain contact with the individual. But the sample was biased toward wireless numbers on Sundays, to take advantage of the free weekend minutes available on many cellular calling plans.

Technology

The SCSU Survey operates a Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) Lab on the St. Cloud State University campus. The CATI Lab is equipped with 19 interviewer stations; each includes a computer, a phone, and a headset. In addition to the interviewer stations, there is the Supervisor Station, which is used to monitor the survey while it is in progress. The SCSU Survey has its own server designated solely for the use of the SCSU Survey.

The SCSU Survey is licensed to use Sawtooth Software's Ci3 Questionnaire Authoring Version 4.1, a state-of-the-art windows-based computer-assisted interviewing package. This program allows us to develop virtually any type of questionnaire while at the same time programming edit and consistency checks and other quality control measures to ensure the most valid data. The instrument was pre-tested prior to interviewing to make certain that all equipment and programming was in working order and to verify that the questionnaire was clear.

All interview stations are networked for complete, ongoing sample management. Sawtooth Software's Ci3 allows immediate data updating, ensuring maximum data integrity and allowing clients to get progress reports anytime. The Survey directors are able to review data for quality and consistency. Question answers are entered directly into the computer, thus keypunching is eliminated, which decreases human error and facilitates immediate data analysis. The calling system is programmed to store call record keeping automatically, allowing interviewers and supervisors to focus on the interviewing task. Callbacks are programmed through the computer network and made on a schedule.

Sample Error

The margin of sampling error for the complete set of weighted data of 683 voters is +/- 6 percent at the 95 percent confidence level, while the margin of error for the set of weighted data of 528 nonvoters is +/- 7 percent. In all sample surveys there are other possible sources of error for which precise estimates cannot be calculated. These include interviewer and coder

error, respondent misinterpretation, and analysis errors. When analysis is made of sub-samples such as respondent gender, the sample error may be larger.

Sample Weighting

Weighting is generally used in survey analysis to compensate for patterns of nonresponse that might bias results. The interviewed sample of all adults was weighted to match Minneapolis adult population parameters for gender, race, and age, within the two groups of types of phone (landline and cell). The age, race, and gender parameters came from a special analysis of the Census 2000 Summary File 4 (SF 4). All statistics reported are weighted.

Weighting was accomplished using statistical raking, a special iterative sample weighting technique that simultaneously balances the distributions of all variables. The use of these weights in statistical analysis ensures that the demographic characteristics of the sample closely approximate the demographic characteristics of the city population.

Disposition Table	
Total Numbers Dialed	16,027
Business / Government	1,142
Computer/Fax	6,53
Other Not-Working	2,023
Working numbers	12,209
72.6%Working Rate	
No Answer	2,843
Busy	1,285
Answering Machine	4,094
Other Non-Contacts	75
Contacted numbers	3,912
32%Contact Rate	
Callbacks	940
Cooperating numbers	2,972
76%Cooperation Rate	
Language/Hearing Barrier	342
Screen outs	1,083
Eligible numbers	1,542
52.1%Eligibility Rate	
Refusal	336
Completes	1,211
78.3%Completion Rate	
19.1%Response Rate	

Respondent Screening

Key to all successful survey interviews is initial screening. Screening is conducted for various reasons: sometimes to eliminate ineligible respondents, sometimes to alert respondents to the nature of the questionnaire and allow the respondents to determine whether they would or would not like to take the interview, sometimes to insure voluntary participation in the project and alert the respondents to their privacy. This project utilized several respondent screener options for all these purposes and to separate home telephone landlines from cell telephone numbers. Additionally, screening was conducted to insure gender and age distribution in the sample.

Landline Initial Statement

Each call began with the following introduction:

Hello, my name is _____ at St. Cloud State University. I am calling from our survey research center in St. Cloud. We are conducting a study of Minneapolis residents about their views on the recent Minneapolis municipal election. We are not asking for contributions or trying to sell you anything. Your telephone number was drawn by a computer in a random sample of the city.

Interviewers then asked the potential respondent:

Do you live inside the Minneapolis city limits and are registered to vote?

If the person did not, he/she was not eligible to take the survey and the call was terminated by thanking the person and telling them the survey is only for Minneapolis residents who are registered to vote.

If the potential respondent was a resident of Minneapolis and a registered voter, the interviewer were to inquire if potential respondent was using a residential, landline phone or personal cell phone.

If a business phone, the potential respondent was thanked and the call terminated.

If a cell phone, the potential respondent was read the statement below. (See cell statement)

If a personal landline, the potential respondent was read the following statement:

It is important that we interview a man in some households and a woman in others so that the results will truly represent all the people in the city. According to the method used by our university, I need to interview the _____.

May I speak with that person?

Interviewers rotated each call according to the following pattern to insure gender and age distribution in the sample.

1. oldest male 18 years/older who lives in your household/registered
2. youngest male 18 years/older who lives in your household/registered
3. oldest female 18 years/older who lives in your household/registered
4. youngest female 18 years/older who lives in your household/registered

Potential target respondent, e.g., oldest male, was then read:

Before starting the roughly five minute survey I want to mention that I would be happy to answer any questions about the study either now or later. Also, this interview is completely voluntary. If we should come to any question which you don't want to answer, just let me know and we'll go on to the next question.

If the target respondent was not home or available, the person who answered the phone was then read:

When may I call back to reach him/her? So that I will know who to ask for, what is his/her first name? We only need the person's first name; the last name isn't necessary.

And the information recorded so he/she could be called back.

Cell Phone Initial Statement

Hello, my name is _____ (at St. Cloud State University. I am calling from our survey research center in St. Cloud. We are conducting a study of Minneapolis residents about their views on the recent Minneapolis municipal election. We are not asking for contributions or trying to sell you anything. Your telephone number was drawn by a computer in a random sample of the city.

Interviewers then asked the potential respondent:

Do you live inside the Minneapolis city limits and are registered to vote?

If the person did not, he/she was not eligible to take the survey and the call was terminated by thanking the person and telling them the survey is only for Minneapolis residents who are registered to vote.

If the person did not, he/she was not eligible to take the survey and the call was terminated by thanking the person and telling them the survey is only for Minneapolis residents who are registered to vote.

If the potential respondent was both a resident of Minneapolis and a registered voter, interviewers inquired if the potential respondent was using a residential, landline phone or personal cell phone.

If a business phone, the potential respondent was thanked and the call terminated.

If a personal landline, the potential respondent was asked the screener questions for landlines detailed above.

If a cell phone, the potential respondent was read the statement below.

For the purposes of this survey, I need to ask if you are male or female.

It sometimes seems unusual to ask this question, but it is necessary since it is impossible to always assume an interviewer can tell gender over the telephone. Rotation is not used in cell phone interviewing because with cell phones, the survey is after the owner of the phone, not necessarily a particular resident of the household.

Interviewers then asked:

It is important that we interview you when you are not driving or in a situation where you would be distracted by events around you. Are you in a safe situation to answer our questions?

If yes, the interview began and if not, the interviewer tried to set up a better time to call back.

If the interview began, the interviewer read:

Before starting the roughly five minute survey I want to mention that I would be happy to answer any questions about the study either now or later. Also, this interview is completely voluntary. If we should come to any question which you don't want to answer, just let me know and we'll go on to the next question.

At this point, for either landline or cell phone respondents, the interview began with a question to determine which set of questions—those for voters or those for registered voters but did not vote—the respondent would receive. This screener question is shown next in Table 1: Vote.

Table 1: Vote		
<i>“Let's begin with an easy question. Did you vote in the recent Minneapolis city elections?”</i>		
Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	683	56
No	521	43
Don't Know	3	1
Total	1,210	100%
Yes responses were asked the series of questions beginning with Table 2: How Vote, ended with Table 14: Ranked vs. Traditional if Winner Different from Traditional and then skipped to Table Age-Voters and all following demographics questions.		
No, Don't Know and Refused responses were skipped to Table 15: Regular Voter to the end		

of the demographics questions.

Although 56 percent of respondents report voting, 56 percent of the population did not vote in the municipal election. The turnout rate was approximately 20 percent. It is common to find inflated participation rates but not a hyper inflated number. The 56 percent is explained by a 19 percent response rate of the total sample and that those who participate in post-election surveys tend to be more active politically than other citizens.

The following tables show, first, the substantive questions with frequency data and, second, a series of contingency tables that examine the relationship between the demographic indicators generated by questions or supplied with the sample. Due to rounding, percentage totals may not add up to 100.

Common to survey research reports is the use of contingency table analysis. Contingency tables are constructed through a statistical technique called cross tabulation. Cross tabulation examines the relationship between one or more explanatory (or independent) variables and a dependent variable. It is common in survey research to examine the relationship of demographic indicators (gender, age, etc.) with the substantive survey questions. Following each substantive question is a series of contingency tables that examine the relationship between each demographic indicator and the substantive question. Examining relationships has us look for differences in the patterns of responses in the dependent variable, across levels of the explanatory variable. For example, if males and female voters are not different in how they voted, in person or via absentee ballot, we would not expect to see differences in cells for males and females per type of vote. The table below (How Voted by Gender) shows voters, regardless of gender, voted in-person and absentee about the same. Verification is conducted with the chi-square statistical test. The key to interpreting chi-square is the $p = \#$. If the number is lower than .05, a relationship exists between the independent variable and dependent variable. The table below (How Voted by Gender), for example, shows no relationship between gender and how respondents voted. In other words, gender alone doesn't impact method of voting.

VOTERS

Table 2: How Voted		
<i>“Did you vote in person or absentee?”</i>		
Response	Frequency	Percentage
In person	635	93
Absentee	44	7
Don't Know	3	0
Total	682	100%

Table 4: How Learned about RCV

“How did you learn about ranked choice voting?”
(multiple responses allowed)

Responses	Frequency	Percent of Responses	Percent of Respondents
Newspaper	274	28	50
Minneapolis Website	64	7	12
Mailed Brochure	128	13	23
Neighbor, Friend, Relative told me	118	12	22
Television news	200	20	36
Radio news	104	11	19
Door to door	31	3	6
OTHER	56	6	10
Don't Know	6	1	1
Total	981	100	NA

Table 5: Understood How RCV Functions

“Prior to voting, would you say your level of understanding of how ranked choice voting functions was perfectly well, fairly well, not entirely understood or not at all understood?”

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Perfectly well	276	50
Fairly well	220	40
Not entirely understood	30	6
Not at all understood	16	3
Don't Know	7	1
Total	549	100%

Respondents who answered No, Don't Know or Refused in Table 2: How Voted were skipped to Table 7: Rank Some or First Choice Only

<p>Understood RCV by Gender (cells are percentages) (Chi-square = 3.239, p = .519, N = 547)</p>		
Understand RCV/ Gender	Male	Female
Perfectly well	49	54
Fairly well	42	39
Not entirely understood	6	5
Not at all understood	3	3
Total	100%	100%

Table 6: Judge Explanation

“In your personal opinion, did you find election judges explanation of ranked choice voting very helpful, somewhat helpful, not helpful or not at all helpful when you cast your ballot?”

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Very helpful	266	40
Somewhat helpful	253	38
Not helpful	41	6
Not at all helpful	15	2
Didn't need assistance-volunteered	68	10
Don't Know	22	3
Total	657	100%

**Judge Explanation by Gender
(cells are percentages)**

(Chi-square = 10.452, p = .063, N = 667)

Judge Explanation/ Gender	Male	Female
Very helpful	45	38
Somewhat helpful	35	44
Not helpful	5	7
Not at all helpful	3	1
Didn't need assistance- volunteered	11	10
Total	100%	100%

Table 7: Rank Some or First Choice Only

“Did you actually rank any candidates after your first choice or did you only vote for your first choice?”

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Ranked Some Candidates	402	59
Voted First Choice Only	256	38
Don't Know	21	3
Total	679	100%

Respondents who answered Voted First Choice Only, Don't Know and Refused were skipped to Table 9: Why Not Rank Choices.

Rank Some or First by Gender
(cells are percentages)

(Chi-square = 12.593, .002, p = .082, N = 679)

Rank Some or First/ Gender	Male	Female
Ranked Some Candidates	60	62
Voted First Choice Only	40	48
Total	100%	100%

Rank Some or First by Age
(cells are percentages)

(Chi-square = 101.200, p = .000, N = 673)

Rank Some or First/Age	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Ranked Some Candidates	37	75	51	62	66	62
Voted First Choice Only	63	25	49	38	34	38
Total	100%	100%	10%	100%	100%	100%

Table 8: Simple or Difficult to Rank Choices

“In your opinion, was it simple or difficult to rank your choices on the ballot?”

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Simple	380	95
Difficult	20	5
Don't Know	1	0
Total	402	100%

Simple or Difficult to Rank by Gender
(cells are percentages)

(Chi-square = 3.556, p = .168, N = 401)

Simple or Difficult to Rank/Gender	Male	Female
Simple	97	93
Difficult	3	7
Total	100%	100%

Simple or Difficult to Rank by Age
(cells are percentages)

(Chi-square = 14.457, p = .272, N = 400)

Simple or Difficult to Rank/Age	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Simple	100	98	96	91	93	90
Difficult	0	2	4	9	7	10
Total	100%	100%	10%	100%	100%	100%

Table 9: Why Not Rank Choices			
<i>“Why did you not rank your vote choice?”</i> (multiple responses allowed)			
Responses	Frequency	Percent of Responses	Percent of Respondents
I didn't know enough about the other candidates	77	27	27
None of the other candidates was acceptable	55	19	19
I will always pick one candidates	71	25	25
I didn't know I could rank candidates	7	2	2
I didn't understand that part of the ballot	6	2	2
I wanted to give an advantage to my favorite candidate	35	35	12
OTHER-(closed)	16	6	6
Don't Know	19	7	7
Total	286	100%	NA

Table 10: Prefer RCV, Traditional Voting, Doesn't Matter

*“What is your opinion of the ranked choice voting system?”
(responses read; only one answer accepted)*

Response	Frequency	Percentage
I prefer ranked choice voting to the traditional voting in a primary and general election	277	41
I prefer the traditional voting system	182	27
It doesn't matter to me which system is used	184	27
Don't Know	30	5
Total	673	100%

Respondents who answered I prefer ranked choice voting to the traditional voting in a primary and general election, It doesn't matter to me which system is used, Don't Know or Refused were skipped to Table 12: Votes Counted Accurately.

**RCV vs. Traditional Voting by Gender
(cells are percentages)**

(Chi-square = 2.517, p = .472, N = 673)

RCV vs. Traditional Voting/Gender	Male	Female
Prefer RCV	41	44
Prefer Traditional	29	28
Doesn't Matter	30	28
Total	100%	100%

Table 11: Time Delay and Opinion of RCV

“Automated ballot counting and tabulating equipment is not certified to be used in Minnesota. This means vote counting for this election will be done by hand and final results will not be known until mid December. If there were no such delay in announcing the winners of a ranked choice voting election, would you then change your opinion about ranked choice voting?”

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	47	26
No	119	65
Don't Know	16	9
Total	182	100%

**Time Delay and Opinion of RCV by Gender
(cells are percentages)**

(Chi-square = 14.719, p = .001, N = 182)

Time Delay and Opinion RCV/Gender	Male	Female
Yes	36	18
No	64	82
Total	100%	100%

**Time Delay and Opinion of RCV by Age
(cells are percentages)**

(Chi-square = 38.257, p = .000, N = 182)

Time Delay and Opinion RCV/ Age	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Yes	50	53	91	17	29	29
No	50	47	91	83	71	71
Total	100%	100%	10%	100%	100%	100%

Table 12: Votes Counted Accurately

“Are you very confident, confident, not entirely confident or not confident at all that votes will be counted accurately using ranked choice voting?”

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Very confident	189	28
Confident	324	48
Not entirely confident	106	16
Not confident at all	29	4
Don't Know	35	5
Total	683	100%

**Votes Counted Accurately by Gender
(cells are percentages)**

(Chi-square = 2.315, p = .678, N = 682)

Votes Counted Accurately/Gender	Male	Female
Very confident	28	30
Confident	53	47
Not entirely confident	15	18
Not confident at all	4	5
Total	100%	100%

Table 13: RCV in the Future

“Do you think ranked choice voting should be used in future municipal elections?”

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	439	65
No	183	27
Don't Know	57	8
Total	680	100%

RCV in the Future by Gender
(cells are percentages)

(Chi-square = 1.606, p = .448, N = 679)

RCV in the Future/Gender	Male	Female
Yes	69	71
No	31	29
Total	100%	100%

RCV in the Future by Age
(cells are percentages)

(Chi-square = 159.07836.416, p = .000, N = 675)

RCV in the Future/Age	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Yes	29	89	67	72	67	73
No	71	11	33	28	33	27
Total	100%	100%	10%	100%	100%	100%

Table 14: Ranked vs. Traditional if Winner Different from Traditional

“Suppose the outcome of this election results in a different winner than there would have been in a traditional primary and general election. Which of the following best describes your opinion if this happened?”
 (responses read; only one answer accepted)

Response	Frequency	Percentage
I would prefer the ranked choice voting result because it is more accurate	341	51
I would prefer the traditional primary and general election result, because it is tried-and-true	181	27
I wouldn't care which system were used	121	18
Don't Know	30	4
Total	672	100%

All respondents were skipped to Table Age-Voter.

Ranked vs. Traditional by Gender
 (cells are percentages)

(Chi-square = 6.752, p = .080, N = 670)

Ranked vs. Traditional/ Gender	Male	Female
Ranked	48	59
Traditional	28	26
Don't Care	24	15
Total	100%	100%

Ranked vs. Traditional by Age (cells are percentages) (Chi-square = 194.673, p = .000, N = 668)						
Ranked vs. Traditional/Age	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Ranked	22	69	53	52	57	45
Traditional	49	17	27	30	25	33
Don't Care	29	14	20	18	18	22
Total	100%	100%	10%	100%	100%	100%

Ranked vs. Traditional by Education (cells are percentages) (Chi-square = 193.045, p = .000, N = 666)							
Ranked vs. Traditional/Education	Less 12 yrs	12 yrs plus	Post High-No college	Some College	College Graduate	Some Grad. School	Grad School
Ranked	66	35	33	47	61	62	59
Traditional	6	44	22	36	25	30	20
Don't Care	28	21	45	17	14	8	21
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Ranked vs. Traditional by Race (cells are percentages) (Chi-square = 8.321, p = .040, N = 643)		
Ranked vs. Traditional/Race	White	Persons of Color
Ranked	55	49
Traditional	26	31
Don't Care	19	20
Total	100%	100%

VOTER DEMOGRAPHICS

The demographic questions were at the end of the questionnaire and began with the following introduction.

Thank you. The following questions are primarily for statistical analysis and to help us determine if we are getting a random sample. You don't have to answer all the questions but it will help us if you do.

Tables Gender-Voters, Age-Voters, Education-Voters, Race-Voters, Income-Voters, and Zip Code-Voters show demographics for respondents who voted in the election. Respondent demographic data of registered voters but didn't vote are contained in Tables Gender-NonVoters, Age-NonVoters, Education-NonVoters, Race-NonVoters, Income-NonVoters, and Zip Code-NonVoters. Tables Gender, Age, Education, Race, Income, and Zip Code show demographics for all respondents. Our intent with zip codes was to use them to locate respondents per city council areas. Cell phones are not attached to a zip code and thus a large portion of the respondents are therefore excluded. The remaining numbers were too few to allow for meaningful analysis.

Table: Gender-Voters		
Generated in Sample Procedure		
Response	Frequency	Percentage
Male	354	52
Female	329	48
Total	683	100%

Table: Age-Voters

*“What age group are you a member of? Are you...?”
(responses read)*

Response	Frequency	Percentage
18-24	55	8
25-34	165	24
35-44	137	20
45-54	123	18
55-64	74	11
65 and over	109	16
Don't Know	15	2
Total	677	100%

Table: Education-Voters

*“What was the last grade or year in school you completed?”
(responses read)*

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 12	48	7
12 years	90	13
Post high-no college	27	4
13-15 (some college)	154	23
16-college graduate	169	25
Some graduate education	67	10
Completed grad program	107	16
Don't Know	16	2
Total	677	100%

Table: Race-Voters

*“Would you say your race or ethnic background is best described as?”
(responses read)*

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Caucasian	448	67
African/African American	106	16
Latino/Hispanic	36	5
Asian/Pacific Islander	20	3
American Indian	12	2
Combination of races/ethnic backgrounds-volunteered	31	5
Don't Know	20	3
Total	673	100%

Table: Income-Voters

*“Finally, would you please tell me the range which best represents the total yearly income, before taxes, of all immediate family living in your household?”
(responses read)*

Response	Frequency	Percentage
under \$15,000	50	8
\$15,000 up to \$25,000	49	8
\$25,000 up to \$35,000	66	11
\$35,000 up to \$50,000	77	12
\$50,000 up to \$75,000	102	16
\$75,000 up to \$100,000	105	17
\$100,000 or more	112	18
Don't Know	62	10
Total	624	100%

Table: Zip Code-Voters**Included in the Sample**

Response	Frequency	Percentage
55401	11	2
55403	27	4
55404	18	3
55405	21	3
55406	93	14
55408	29	4
55410	58	9
55411	9	1
55412	72	11
55414	27	4
55417	4	1
55418	55	8
55419	92	13
55423	55	8
55454	0	0
Unknown (cell phones)	114	17
Total	683	100%

REGISTERED VOTES WHO DID NOT VOTE

Table 15: Regular Voter		
<i>“Let’s start with an easy question. Would you say you were a regular voter, occasional voter, or never voted in past municipal elections?”</i>		
Response	Frequency	Percentage
Regular Voter	222	42
Occasional Voter	155	30
Never voter	146	28
Don’t Know	2	0
Total	525	100%

Type Voter by Gender (cells are percentages)		
(Chi-square = .522, p = .770, N = 524)		
Type Voter/Gender	Male	Female
Regular Voter	41	44
Occasional Voter	31	29
Never voter	29	28
Total	100%	100%

Type Voter by Age (cells are percentages)						
(Chi-square = 81.629, p = .000, N = 520)						
Type Voter/Age	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Regular Voter	38	24	45	61	63	75
Occasional Voter	19	40	37	27	33	15
Never voter	44	36	18	12	4	10
Total	100%	100%	10%	100%	100%	100%

Type Voter by Education (cells are percentages)							
(Chi-square = 65.903, p = .000, N = 515)							
Type Voter/ Education	Less 12 yrs	12 yrs plus	Post High-No college	Some College	College Graduate	Some Grad. School	Grad School
Regular Voter	4	43	43	24	48	75	54
Occasional Voter	64	22	27	34	36	7	26
Never voter	32	35	30	42	16	18	20
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Type Voter by Race (cells are percentages)		
(Chi-square = 38.889, p = .000, N = 502)		
Type Voter/Race	White	Persons of Color
Regular Voter	47	35
Occasional Voter	35	22
Never voter	18	43
Total	100%	100%

Table 16: Why Not Vote

“Why did you not vote in this year’s municipal election? Was it because?”
(responses read; only one answer accepted)

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Just didn’t have the time	217	42
Forgot about the election	60	12
Don’t care for the ranked choice method of voting	28	5
Don’t much care for voting in municipal elections	86	17
Other-volunteered (closed)	88	17
Don’t Know	39	8
Total	518	100%

Why not Vote by Gender
(cells are percentages)

(Chi-square = 6.019, p = .198, N = 479)

Why not Vote/Gender	Male	Female
Just didn’t have the time	45	46
Forgot about the election	14	11
Don’t care for the ranked choice method of voting	4	7
Don’t much care for voting in municipal elections	21	16
Other-volunteered (closed)	16	21
Total	100%	100%

Table 17: Know about RCV

“Did you know this election would use the ranked choice method of voting?”

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	262	50
No	237	45
Don't Know	29	5
Total	528	100%

Respondents who answered No, Don't Know or Refused were skipped to Table 19: Simple or Difficult to Vote.

<p>Know about RCV by Gender (cells are percentages) (Chi-square = 11.972, p = .001, N = 498)</p>		
Know about RCV/Gender	Male	Female
Yes	45	60
No	55	40
Total	100%	100%

<p align="center">Know about RCV by Age (cells are percentages)</p> <p align="center">(Chi-square = 60.481, p = .000, N = 495)</p>						
Know about RCV/Age	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Yes	26	56	63	63	78	74
No	74	44	37	37	22	26
Total	100%	100%	10%	100%	100%	100%

<p align="center">Know about RCV by Education (cells are percentages)</p> <p align="center">(Chi-square = 53.192, p = .000, N = 494)</p>							
Know about RCV/ Education	Less 12 yrs	12 yrs plus	Post High-No college	Some College	College Graduate	Some Grad. School	Grad School
Yes	8	39	40	56	62	57	79
No	92	61	60	44	38	43	21
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

<p align="center">Know about RCV by Race (cells are percentages)</p> <p align="center">(Chi-square = 68.540, p = .000, N = 481)</p>		
Know about RCV/Race	White	Persons of Color
Yes	67	28
No	33	72
Total	100%	100%

Table 18: Learn About RCV

**“How did you learn about ranked choice voting?”
(multiple responses allowed)**

Responses	Frequency	Percent of Responses	Percent of Respondents
Newspaper	96	26	37
Minneapolis Website	17	5	7
Mailed Brochure	45	12	17
Neighbor, Friend, Relative told me	29	8	11
Television news	95	26	36
Radio news	62	17	24
Door to door	7	2	3
OTHER	19	5	7
Don't Know	5	1	2
Total	375	100	NA

Table 19: Simple or Difficult to Vote

“Based on what you know, would you say it would be simple or difficult to rank your choices on the ballot?”

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Simple	296	56
Difficult	144	28
Don't Know	85	16
Total	525	100%

**Simple or Difficult to Vote by Gender
(cells are percentages)**

(Chi-square = .431, p = .512, N = 440)

Simple or Difficult to Vote/Gender	Male	Female
Simple	66	69
Difficult	34	31
Total	100%	100%

Simple or Difficult to Vote by Age (cells are percentages) (Chi-square = 13.495, p = .036, N = 438)						
Simple or Difficult to Vote/Age	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Simple	61	61	80	64	68	76
Difficult	39	39	20	36	32	24
Total	100%	100%	10%	100%	100%	100%

Simple or Difficult to Vote by Education (cells are percentages) (Chi-square = 33.340, p = .000, N = 436)							
Simple or Difficult to Vote/Education	Less 12 yrs	12 yrs plus	Post High-No college	Some College	College Graduate	Some Grad. School	Grad School
Simple	32	65	53	74	65	96	78
Difficult	68	35	48	26	35	4	22
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Simple or Difficult to Vote by Race (cells are percentages) (Chi-square = 3.325, p = .068, N = 422)		
Simple or Difficult to Vote/Race	White	Persons of Color
Simple	70	61
Difficult	30	39
Total	100%	100%

Table 20: Opinion of RCV

*“What is your opinion of the ranked choice voting system?”
(responses read; only one answer accepted)*

Response	Frequency	Percentage
I prefer ranked choice voting to the traditional voting in a primary and general election	128	25
I prefer the traditional voting system	142	27
It doesn't matter to me which system is used	204	39
Don't Know	50	10
Total	523	100%

**Opinion of RCV by Gender
(cells are percentages)**

(Chi-square = 1.129, p = .569, N = 473)

Opinion of RCV/Gender	Male	Female
Prefer RCV	29	25
Prefer Traditional	30	30
Doesn't Matter	41	45
Total	100%	100%

Opinion of RCV by Age (cells are percentages) (Chi-square = 28.692, p = .004, N = 470)						
Opinion of RCV/Age	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Prefer RCV	23	24	39	31	29	20
Prefer Traditional	31	20	30	31	47	46
Doesn't Matter	46	56	31	39	24	34
Total	100%	100%	10%	100%	100%	100%

Opinion of RCV by Education (cells are percentages) (Chi-square = 56.648, p = .000, N = 470)							
Opinion of RCV/ Education	Less 12 yrs	12 yrs plus	Post High-No college	Some College	College Graduate	Some Grad. School	Grad School
Prefer RCV	4	20	10	33	27	48	45
Prefer Traditional	48	24	62	29	24	32	26
Doesn't Matter	48	56	29	39	49	20	29
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Opinion of RCV by Race (cells are percentages) (Chi-square = 22.725, p = .000, N = 459)		
Opinion of RCV/Race	White	Persons of Color
Prefer RCV	34	14
Prefer Traditional	27	33
Doesn't Matter	39	53
Total	100%	100%

Table 21: Fairness of RCV

“Personally, would you say ranked choice voting is very fair, fair, probably not fair or not at all fair?”

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Very fair	65	12
Fair	284	53
Probably not fair	47	9
Not at all fair	30	6
Don't Know	104	20
Total	526	100%

**Fairness of RCV by Gender
(cells are percentages)**

(Chi-square = 1.722, p = .632, N = 422)

Fairness of RCV/Gender	Male	Female
Very fair	14	16
Fair	69	64
Probably not fair	11	11
Not at all fair	6	8
Total	100%	100%

Table 22: Confidence in RCV

“Are you very confident, confident, not entirely confident or not confident at all that votes will be counted accurately using ranked choice voting?”

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Very confident	76	15
Confident	267	51
Not entirely confident	67	13
Not confident at all	54	10
Don't Know	59	11
Total	524	100%

Confidence in RCV by Gender
(cells are percentages)

(Chi-square = 13.971, p = .003, N = 466)

Confidence in RCV/Gender	Male	Female
Very confident	17	16
Confident	62	53
Not entirely confident	8	20
Not confident at all	13	11
Total	100%	100%

Table 23: RCV in Future*“Do you think ranked choice voting should be used in future municipal elections?”*

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	297	56
No	123	23
Don't Know	106	20
Total	527	100%
Respondents who answered Yes were skipped to Table 25: Future Vote		

RCV in Future by Gender
(cells are percentages)

(Chi-square = 1.460, p = .227, N = 422)

RCV in Future/Gender	Male	Female
Yes	73	68
No	27	32
Total	100%	100%

RCV in Future by Age (cells are percentages) (Chi-square = 4.511, p = .608, N = 419)						
RCV in Future/ Age	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Yes	68	71	76	72	75	59
No	32	29	24	28	25	41
Total	100%	100%	10%	100%	100%	100%

RCV in Future by Education (cells are percentages) (Chi-square = 31.510, p = .000, N = 418)							
RCV in Future/ Education	Less 12 yrs	12 yrs plus	Post High-No college	Some College	College Graduate	Some Grad. School	Grad School
Yes	48	74	44	81	69	67	85
No	52	26	56	19	31	33	15
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

RCV in Future by Race (cells are percentages) (Chi-square = .007, p = .933, N = 410)		
RCV in Future/Race	White	Persons of Color
Yes	71	71
No	29	29
Total	100%	100%

Table 24: Time Delay and Opinion of RCV

“Automated ballot counting and tabulating equipment is not certified to be used in Minnesota. This means vote counting for this election will be done by hand and final results will not be known until mid December. If there were no such delay in announcing the winners of a ranked choice voting election, would you then change your opinion about ranked choice voting?”

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	74	32
No	97	43
Don't Know	58	25
Total	228	100%

**Time Delay and Opinion of RCV by Gender
(cells are percentages)**

(Chi-square = .534, p = .465, N = 170)

Time Delay and Opinion of RCV/Gender	Male	Female
Yes	40	46
No	60	54
Total	100%	100%

Time Delay and Opinion of RCV by Age (cells are percentages) (Chi-square = 16.638, p = .005, N = 169)						
Time Delay and Opinion of RCV / Age	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Yes	64	46	19	26	43	42
No	36	54	81	74	57	58
Total	100%	100%	10%	100%	100%	100%

Time Delay and Opinion of RCV by Education (cells are percentages) (Chi-square = 16.810, p = .010, N = 170)							
Time Delay and Opinion of RCV / Education	Less 12 yrs	12 yrs plus	Post High-No college	Some College	College Graduate	Some Grad. School	Grad School
Yes	67	29	68	55	38	17	42
No	33	71	32	46	62	83	58
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Time Delay and Opinion of RCV by Race (cells are percentages) (Chi-square = 1.594, p = .207, N = 166)		
Time Delay and Opinion of RCV / Race	White	Persons of Color
Yes	40	50
No	60	50
Total	100%	100%

Table 25: Future Vote

“Would you say you are very likely, likely, probably not likely or not at all likely to vote in future Minneapolis municipal elections?”

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Very likely	154	29
Likely	241	45
Probably not likely	79	15
Not at all likely	36	7
Don't Know	18	3
Total	527	100%

**Future Vote by Gender
(cells are percentages)**

(Chi-square = 2.967, p = .397, N = 509)

Future Vote/Gender	Male	Female
Very likely	29	31
Likely	45	49
Probably not likely	18	13
Not at all likely	7	7
Total	100%	100%

NON VOTER DEMOGRAPHICS

This section of the questionnaire began with the following introduction.

Thank you. The following questions are primarily for statistical analysis and to help us determine if we are getting a random sample. You don't have to answer all the questions but it will help us if you do.

Tables Gender-Voters, Age-Voters, Education-Voters, Race-Voters, Income-Voters, and Zip Code-Voters show demographics for respondents who voted in the election. Respondent demographic data of registered voters but didn't vote are contained in Tables Gender-NonVoters, Age-NonVoters, Education-NonVoters, Race-NonVoters, Income-NonVoters, and Zip Code-NonVoters. Tables Gender, Age, Education, Race, Income, and Zip Code show demographics for all respondents. Our intent with zip codes was to use them to locate respondents per city council areas. Cell phones are not attached to a zip code and thus a large portion of the respondents are therefore excluded. The remaining numbers were too few to allow for meaningful analysis.

Table: Gender-NonVoters		
Generated in Sample Procedure		
Response	Frequency	Percentage
Male	256	49
Female	272	51
Total	528	100%

Table: Age-NonVoters

*“What age group are you a member of? Are you...?”
(responses read)*

Response	Frequency	Percentage
18-24	137	26
25-34	140	27
35-44	105	20
45-54	68	13
55-64	24	5
65 and over	40	8
Don't Know	10	2
Total	524	100%

Table: Education-NonVoters

*“What was the last grade or year in school you completed?”
(responses read)*

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 12	25	5
12 years	129	25
Post high-no college	45	9
13-15 (some college)	83	16
16-college graduate	137	26
Some graduate education	29	6
Completed grad program	61	12
Don't Know	14	3
Total	523	100%

Table: Race-NonVoters

*“Would you say your race or ethnic background is best described as?”
(responses read)*

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Caucasian	315	61
African/African American	117	23
Latino/Hispanic	20	4
Asian/Pacific Islander	29	6
American Indian	4	1
Combination of races/ethnic backgrounds-volunteered	20	4
Don't Know	13	3
Total	518	100%

Table: Income-NonVoters

*“Finally, would you please tell me the range which best represents the total yearly income, before taxes, of all immediate family living in your household?”
(responses read)*

Response	Frequency	Percentage
under \$15,000	54	12
\$15,000 up to \$25,000	43	9
\$25,000 up to \$35,000	40	8
\$35,000 up to \$50,000	79	17
\$50,000 up to \$75,000	77	16
\$75,000 up to \$100,000	52	11
\$100,000 or more	70	15
Don't Know	60	13
Total	475	100%

Table: Zip Code-NonVoters

Included in the Sample

Response	Frequency	Percentage
55401	2	0
55403	8	1
55404	34	6
55405	24	5
55406	51	10
55408	18	3
55410	31	6
55411	30	6
55412	78	15
55414	19	4
55417	4	1
55418	35	7
55419	45	9
55423	43	8
55454	1	0
Unknown (cell phones)	106	20
Total	523	100%

ALL RESPONDENT DEMOGRAPHICS

This section of the questionnaire began with the following introduction.

Thank you. The following questions are primarily for statistical analysis and to help us determine if we are getting a random sample. You don't have to answer all the questions but it will help us if you do.

Tables Gender-Voters, Age-Voters, Education-Voters, Race-Voters, Income-Voters, and Zip Code-Voters show demographics for respondents who voted in the election. Respondent demographic data of registered voters but didn't vote are contained in Tables Gender-NonVoters, Age-NonVoters, Education-NonVoters, Race-NonVoters, Income-NonVoters, and Zip Code-NonVoters. Tables Gender, Age, Education, Race, Income, and Zip Code show demographics for all respondents. Our intent with zip codes was to use them to locate respondents per city council areas. Cell phones are not attached to a zip code and thus a large portion of the respondents are therefore excluded. The remaining numbers were too few to allow for meaningful analysis.

Table: Gender		
Generated in Sample Procedure		
Response	Frequency	Percentage
Male	610	50
Female	601	50
Total	1211	100%

Table: Age

“What age group are you a member of? Are you...?”
(responses read)

Response	Frequency	Percentage
18-24	192	16
25-34	304	25
35-44	242	20
45-54	191	16
55-64	98	8
65 and over	149	12
Don't Know	25	2
Total	1201	100%

Table: Education

“What was the last grade or year in school you completed?”
(responses read)

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 12	73	6
12 years	219	18
Post high-no college	71	6
13-15 (some college)	237	20
16-college graduate	306	26
Some graduate education	96	8
Completed grad program	168	14
Don't Know	30	3
Total	1199	100%

Table: Race

“Would you say your race or ethnic background is best described as?”
(responses read)

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Caucasian	763	64
African/African American	222	19
Latino/Hispanic	56	5
Asian/Pacific Islander	49	4
American Indian	16	1
Combination of races/ethnic backgrounds-volunteered	52	4
Don't Know	33	3
Total	1191	100%

Table: Income

“Finally, would you please tell me the range which best represents the total yearly income, before taxes, of all immediate family living in your household?”
(responses read)

Response	Frequency	Percentage
under \$15,000	105	10
\$15,000 up to \$25,000	93	8
\$25,000 up to \$35,000	106	10
\$35,000 up to \$50,000	156	14
\$50,000 up to \$75,000	179	16
\$75,000 up to \$100,000	157	14
\$100,000 or more	182	17
Don't Know	122	11
Total	1099	100%

Table: Zip Code

Included in the Sample

Response	Frequency	Percentage
55401	13	1
55403	34	3
55404	52	4
55405	44	4
55406	145	12
55408	46	4
55410	89	7
55411	38	3
55412	151	12
55414	46	4
55417	8	1
55418	90	8
55419	137	11
55423	98	8
55454	1	0
Unknown (cell phones)	221	18
Total	1211	100%

V. ELECTION JUDGES PAPER SURVEY

This section of the report displays the questions and data findings of the survey of election judges. The survey questionnaire was handed to all election judges at the conclusion of voting. Once completed, they were returned to city staff and the data tabulated by St. Cloud State University. Approximately 1,300 judges served the city for this effort and received surveys. Of those, 857 were returned with completed answers. A 66 percent response rate without any sort of reminder or incentive is generally thought to be very good.

The intent of the questionnaire is to examine the structure of the voting process. To meet that end, questions were asked of judges about how well they were trained to administer Ranked Voting Choice voting vs. a more traditional voting process, were they able to do their regular functions (register new voters, verify registration) and what sorts of questions they received from voters. Examination was made of how well prepared voters were to engage in RVC vs. traditional voting and how long seemed to take to vote.

The questionnaire began with the following introduction:

The City of Minneapolis would like to thank you again for serving as an election judge. Because this was the first time we used Ranked Choice Voting, we would like you ask you few questions about the voting process. Your answers are confidential and reporting of the results will in no way be traced back to you. We have retained St. Cloud State University to compile the results of the questionnaires and report back to the City to ensure confidentiality. And, of course, your participation is entirely voluntary. Again, thank you for all you do for the City of Minneapolis.

To answer the questions, just enter a check mark next to the response to the question that you personally think best answers the question.

Table 26: Training Rated		
<i>“After your experience today, how would you rate your training for the ranked choice voting election? Was it?”</i>		
Response	Frequency	Percentage
Excellent	320	37
Pretty Good	472	55
Only Fair	52	6
Poor	2	0
Don't Know/Can't Say for Sure	8	1
Total	854	100%

Table 27: Voter Knowledge

“In your opinion, how would you rate how knowledgeable voters were about ranked choice voting before they entered the polling place? Were they?”

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Very Knowledgeable	64	8
Knowledgeable	517	62
Not Very Knowledgeable	177	21
Not at all Knowledgeable	18	2
Don't Know/Can't Say for Sure	53	6
Total	829	100%

Table 28: Voter Wanted to Discuss RCV

“Did voters want to engage you in a discussion about the pros and cons of ranked choice voting at the polling place?”

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	297	36
No	519	62
Don't Know/Can't Remember	18	2
Rather Not Answer	8	1
Total	834	100%

Table 29: Voter Needed More Time

“In your personal estimation, did voters need more time to complete ranked choice voting ballots?”

(

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	343	41
No	377	45
Don't Know/Can't Remember	125	14
Total	845	100%
Judges who answered no, don't know or didn't answer were skipped the next question.		

Table 30: Why Voters Needed More Time

“Why do you think voters needed more time?”
(Multiple Answers Allowed)

Response	Frequency	Percent of Responses	Percent of Respondents
First time learning a new way to vote	205	33	24
RCV just seems to take more time	126	21	15
Both learning a new way to vote and ranked choice voting seemed to slow down voting	247	40	29
Don't Know/Can't Remember	34	6	4
Total	612	100%	NA

Table 31: Able to Complete Normal Duties

“All things considered, were you able to do your normal duties as a judge such as registering new voters and checking names to see if the voter is registered, plus answering questions about ranked choice voting?”

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes, I was able to do both jobs	775	94
No, we needed more judges to do both jobs	26	3
Don't Know/Can't Remember	26	3
Total	827	100%

Table 32: Type of Questions Asked

“Would you say you were asked more questions from voters about how to fill out the ballot or how votes will be counted or did you get about an equal numbers of questions?”

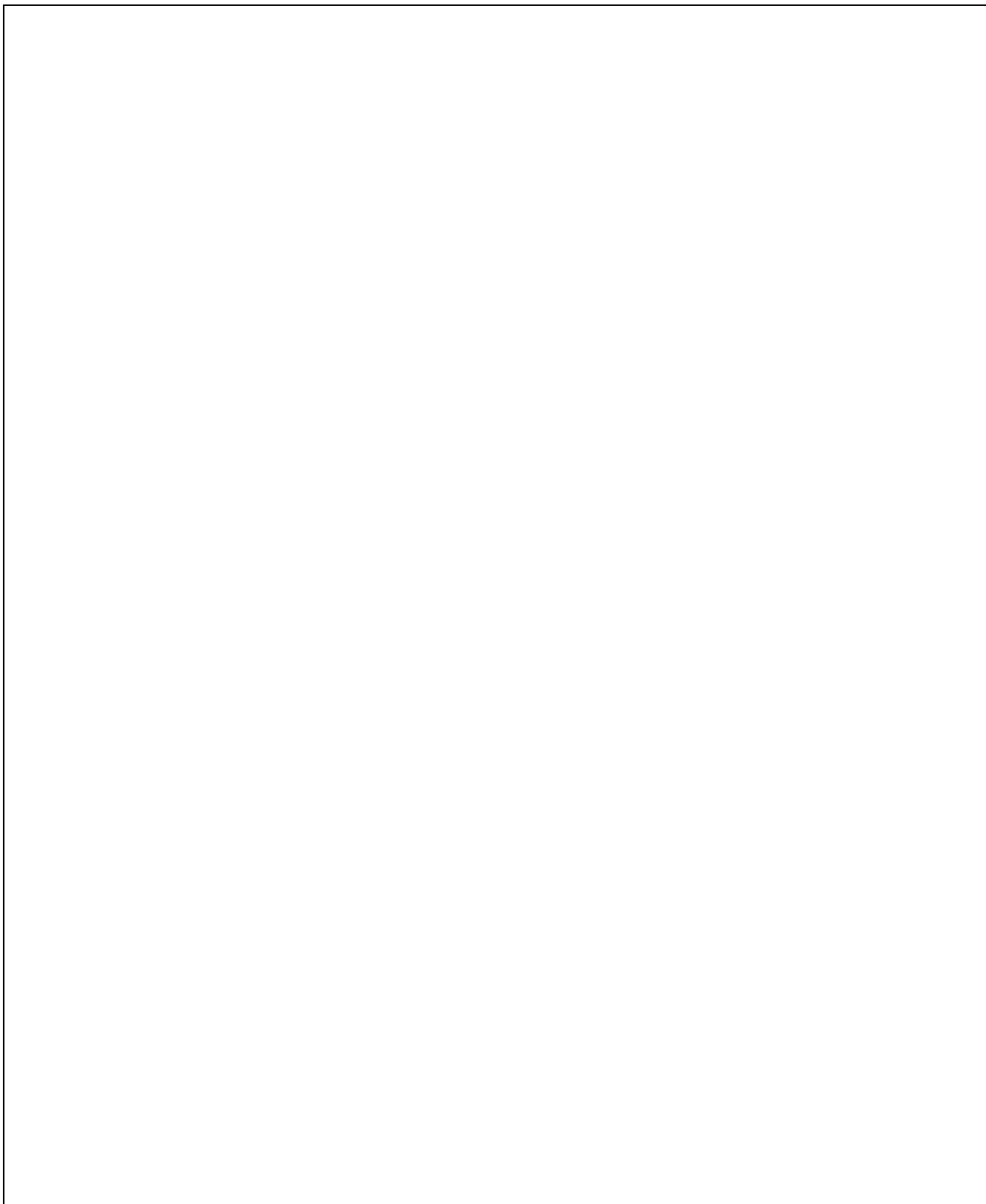
Response	Frequency	Percentage
More questions about how to fill out ballots	361	46
More questions how votes will be counted	81	10
Equal number of questions about filling out ballots and how votes counted	208	27
Don't Know/Can't Remember	129	16
Total	779	100%

Table 33: What else Should we Know

<i>“What should we know from you that we did not ask?” (Respondents allowed to answer in an open format)</i>

Pat, just have our staff type into the box. It's a basic MSWord table. I inserted "returns" to make it as long as it is. I also have text justify "turned on" for text appearance. If you have unneeded space, just delete row by row. I've a hard page break after the table so the next section will not creep up.





VI. OFFICE CANDIDATES PAPER SURVEY

Candidates for offices subject to election were also surveyed. The questionnaire was mailed to each candidate on October 30, 2009. The instructions asked the candidates to complete the survey and mail, in an enclosed, stamped, addressed envelope, to St. Cloud State University, who compiled the data.

All candidates received a questionnaire, but as is always the case, not all are returned. In total, about one-third of the questionnaires were returned.

The intent of these questions was to assess the impact, if any, Ranked Choice Voting had on the candidate's campaign generally and specifically on strategy and on the candidate's party. Also sought from the candidates was whether the candidates thought the vote count process would be fair and accurate and whether they preferred RCV to more traditional voting processes. Finally, the candidates were asked whether they preferred RCV or traditional voting for future municipal elections.

The questionnaire began with the following introduction:

The City of Minneapolis would like to thank you for running in this year's municipal election. Because this was the first time we used ranked choice voting, we would like to ask you a few questions about your views toward this election and ranked choice voting. Your answers are confidential and reporting of the results will in no way be traced back to you. We have retained St. Cloud State University to compile the results of the questionnaires and report back to the city to ensure confidentiality. And, of course, your participation is entirely voluntary. Thank you for all you do for our city.

To answer the questions, just enter a check mark next to the response to the question that you personally think best answers the question. When you have finished, just place the questionnaire in the self address and stamped envelope and mail it to St. Cloud.

Table 34: RCV Negative vs. Positive Impact on Campaign

“Generally, do you think ranked choice voting negatively or positively impacted your campaign or had little or no impact on your campaign?”

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Negatively impacted my campaign	6	19
Positively impacted my campaign	12	38
Little or no impact	12	38
Don't Know	2	6
Total	32	100%

Table 35: RCV Advantage or Disadvantage to Candidacy

“Do you think ranked choice voting was an advantage or a disadvantage to your candidacy?”

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Advantage to my candidacy	19	59
Disadvantage to my candidacy	5	16
Don't Know	8	25
Total	32	100%

Table 36: RCV Advantage or Disadvantage to Party

“Do you think ranked choice voting was an advantage or a disadvantage to your political party?”

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Advantage to my political party	11	32
Disadvantage to my political party	12	35
Not Affiliated with a political party	2	6
Don't Know	9	26
Total	34	100%

Table 37: RCV and Campaign Strategy

“Did your campaign strategy change because of ranked choice voting?”

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	17	50
No	16	47
Don't Know	1	3
Total	34	100%

Table 38: Votes Counted Accurately

“Are you very confident, confident, not entirely confident or not confident at all that votes will be counted accurately using ranked choice voting?”

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Very confident	12	35
Confident	12	35
Not entirely confident	5	15
Not confident at all	3	9
Don't Know	1	3
Rather Not Answer	1	3
Total	34	100%

Table 39: Preference for RCV or Traditional Voting System

“What is your opinion of the ranked choice voting system?”

Response	Frequency	Percentage
I prefer ranked choice voting to the traditional voting in a primary and general election	19	58
I prefer the traditional voting system	11	33
It doesn't matter to me which system is used	2	6
Don't Know	1	3
Total	33	100%

Table 40: Changes in Winner

“Suppose the outcome of this election results in a different winner than there would have been in a traditional primary and general election. Which of the following best describes your opinion if this happened?”

Response	Frequency	Percentage
I would prefer the ranked choice voting result because it is more accurate	19	58
I would prefer the traditional primary and general election result, because it is tried-and-true	9	27
I wouldn't care which system were used	1	3
Don't Know	4	12
Total	33	100%

Table 41: Fairness in Vote Counting

“Do you think ranked choice voting is a very fair, fair, not too fair or not at all fair method of counting ballots for an election?”

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Very fair	11	32
Fair	13	38
Not too fair	2	6
Not at all fair method	5	15
Don't Know	3	9
Total	34	100%

Table 42: Future and RCV

“Do you think ranked choice voting should be used in future municipal elections?”

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	20	61
No	9	27
Don't Know	4	12
Total	33	100%

APPENDIX: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRES FROM TELEPHONE, ELECTION JUDGES, CANDIDATES

PHONE QUESTIONNAIRE

C:SCSU SURVEY MPLS, 2009 11-9 FINAL
 CATI ON
 SQN RIGHT

Q: CHECKQ -----
 T:

IF INTERVIEW IS A RESTART MAKE SURE YOU HAVE PROPER RESPONDENT,
 REINTRODUCE YOURSELF AND SAY SOMETHING LIKE--

We previously started this interview and couldn't finish it
 at the time. May we finish it now?

IF RESPONDENT WANTS TO KNOW WHO THE INTERVIEW IS FOR YOU CAN
 TELL THEM IT IS FOR CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS.
 YOU CAN HIT CONTROL/END AT ANY TIME TO TERMINATE
 AN INTERVIEW, PUT MESSAGE FOR CALLBACKS, INCOMPLETES,
 REFUSALS, ETC.

I:
 COLOR GREEN 5 2 6 65
 KEY

Q: LOADDATA
 I:

CMDI ACODE "AreaCode"
 CMDI PHONENUM "PhoneNumber"
 CMDI TIMEZONE "Time" 1
 CMDI COUNTY "Fips" 1
 CMDI REPLI "repli" 1
 CMDI NUMLIST "NumberListed" 1
 CMDI TYPE "TypeSample" 1
 CMDI ZIPCODE "ZipCode" 1
 c:KEY

pause 0
 SGENDER = 0
 VOTER = 0
 IF (TYPE = "WIRELESS") SKIPTO HELLO2

C: Landline intro

Q: HELLO1 -----
 T:

Hello, my name is _____ (YOUR NAME) 11/9 FINAL
 at St. Cloud State University. I am calling from our survey
 research center in St. Cloud. We are conducting a study of
 Minneapolis residents about their views on the recent
 Minneapolis municipal election. We are not asking for
 contributions or trying to sell you anything. Your telephone
 number was drawn by a computer in a random sample of the city.

[PRESS ANY KEY TO CONTINUE]

I:
 COLOR GREEN 2 2 2 47
 COLOR RED 2 60 2 75
 COLOR GREEN 3 2 8 65
 COLOR RED 10 2 10 35
 KEY

Q: CITYRES1

T:

Do you live inside the Minneapolis city limits
 and are registered to vote?

[IF NO, TERMINATE WITH, E.G.,]

I'm sorry, this survey is only for Minneapolis
 residents who are registered to vote.

IF NOT IN CITY LIMITS/REGISTERED TO VOTE, press
 'control-end' keys together

and select the disposition:

DON'T LIVE IN MINNEAPOLIS/REGISTERED

Otherwise PRESS 1 to continue.

I:
 COLOR GREEN 2 2 3 50
 COLOR RED 4 2 4 40
 COLOR GREEN 5 2 6 50
 COLOR RED 8 2 12 50

KEY 1

Q: HELLO1A

T:

Is this your residential phone, that is a landline phone?
 [IF NO] Is this your personal cell phone, not a business phone?
 [IF NOT PERSONAL CELL PHONE, TERMINATE WITH, E.G.:]
 I'm sorry I have the wrong place. [END CALL WITH CTRL-END]

1. YES, IT IS RESIDENTIAL LANDLINE PHONE
2. NO, IT IS PERSONAL CELL PHONE

I:

COLOR GREEN 2 2 2 75

COLOR RED 3 2 3 8

COLOR GREEN 3 9 3 75

COLOR RED 4 2 4 65

COLOR GREEN 5 2 5 35

COLOR RED 5 36 5 65

KEY 1-2

SHOW "You have selected" 22 2 19 RED L

SHOW ANS 22 25 5 RED R

SHOW "Is this correct? (Y/N)" 22 35 22 RED L

KEY Y, N

IF (KEYSTROKE ="N") REASK

IF (ANSWER=1) TYPEPHON = 1

IF (ANSWER=2) TYPEPHON = 2

IF (TYPEPHON = 2) SKIPTO HELLO2B

c: Only ask this for landline surveys

Q: GENDER -----

T:

It is important that we interview a man in some households and a woman in others so that the results will truly represent all the people in the state. According to the method used by our university, I need to interview the _____.
 May I speak with that person?

[ROTATE WITH EVERY INTERVIEW-KEEP TRACK ON SHEET BY YOUR COMPUTER]
 [IF DESIGNATED SEX DOESN'T LIVE IN HOUSEHOLD
 ASK FOR OPPOSITE SEX - 18 YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER]

1. oldest male 18 years/older who lives in your household/registered
2. youngest male 18 years/older who lives in your household/registered

3. oldest female 18 years/older who lives in your household/registered
4. youngest female 18 years/older who lives in your household/registered

I:

COLOR GREEN 2 2 4 73

COLOR GREEN 5 2 6 41

COLOR RED 8 2 8 73

COLOR RED 9 2 10 63

COLOR GREEN 12 2 15 74

KEY 1, 2, 3, 4

SHOW "You have selected" 22 2 19 RED L

SHOW ANS 22 25 5 RED R

SHOW "Is this correct? (Y/N)" 22 35 22 RED L

KEY Y, N

IF (KEYSTROKE ="N") REASK

IF (ANSWER=1) SGENDER=1

IF (ANSWER=2) SGENDER=2

IF (ANSWER=3) SGENDER=3

IF (ANSWER=4) SGENDER=4

C: Only for landline survey

Q: ETHICS -----

T:

[IF YES-START INTERVIEW][OR-WHEN SELECTED PERSON ANSWERS
REPEAT INTRODUCTION BUT NOT FIRST SCREEN]

Before starting the roughly five minute survey, I want to mention that I would be happy to answer any questions about the study either now or later. Also, this interview is completely voluntary. If we should come to any question which you don't want to answer, just let me know and we'll go on to the next question. [PRESS ANY KEY TO CONTINUE]

[IF NO]

When may I call back to reach him/her?

So that I will know who to ask for, what is his/her first name?

[REPEAT BACK TO BE SURE YOU HAVE IT AND SHOW PRONUNCIATION
IF IT IS NEEDED. IF RESPONDENT OBJECTS TO PROVIDING NAME]

We only need the person's first name; the last name isn't necessary.

[NAME]_____

[TIME AND DAY FOR CALL-BACK]

I:

COLOR RED 2 2 3 70

COLOR GREEN 4 2 7 74
 COLOR GREEN 8 2 8 34
 COLOR RED 8 35 8 70
 COLOR RED 10 2 10 9
 COLOR GREEN 11 2 12 74
 COLOR RED 14 2 15 70
 COLOR GREEN 16 2 16 74
 KEY
 SKIPTO Q1FIRST

C: Cell phone intro

Q: HELLO2 -----

T:

Hello, my name is _____ (YOUR NAME) 11/9 FINAL
 at St. Cloud State University. I am calling from our survey
 research center in St. Cloud. We are conducting a study of
 Minneapolis residents about their views on the recent
 Minneapolis municipal election. We are not asking for
 contributions or trying to sell you anything. Your telephone
 number was drawn by a computer in a random sample of the city.

[PRESS ANY KEY TO CONTINUE]

I:

COLOR GREEN 2 2 2 35
 COLOR RED 2 55 2 75
 COLOR GREEN 3 2 8 65
 COLOR RED 10 2 10 35
 KEY

Q: CITYRES2

T:

Do you live inside the Minneapolis city limits
 and are registered to vote?
 [IF NO, TERMINATE WITH, E.G.,]
 I'm sorry, this survey is only for Minneapolis
 residents who are registered to vote.

IF NOT IN CITY LIMITS, press
 'control-end' keys together
 and select the disposition:
 DON'T LIVE IN MINNEAPOLIS/REGISTERED
 Otherwise PRESS 1 to continue.

I:

COLOR GREEN 2 2 3 50

COLOR RED 4 2 4 40
 COLOR GREEN 5 2 6 50
 COLOR RED 8 2 12 50
 KEY 1

Q:HELLO2A
 T:

Is this a personal cell phone, that is not a business phone?
 [IF NOT A PERSONAL CELL PHONE] Is this a residential landline phone?
 [IF BUSINESS PHONE, TERMINATE WITH, E.G.;]
 I'm sorry I have a wrong number. [END CALL WITH CTRL-END]

For the purposes of this survey, I need to ask if you are male or female?

1. MALE, PERSONAL CELL PHONE
2. FEMALE, PERSONAL CELL PHONE
3. MALE, RESIDENTIAL LANDLINE PHONE
4. FEMALE, RESIDENTIAL LANDLINE PHONE

I:
 COLOR GREEN 2 2 2 75
 COLOR RED 3 2 3 32
 COLOR GREEN 3 33 3 75
 COLOR RED 4 2 4 60
 COLOR GREEN 5 2 5 34
 COLOR RED 5 35 5 65
 COLOR GREEN 7 2 7 75
 KEY 1-4
 SHOW "You have selected" 22 2 19 RED L
 SHOW ANS 22 25 5 RED R
 SHOW "Is this correct? (Y/N)" 22 35 22 RED L
 KEY Y, N
 IF (KEYSTROKE ="N") REASK
 IF (ANSWER>3) TYPEPHON=2
 IF (ANSWER>2) TYPEPHON=1
 IF (ANSWER=1) SGENDER=1
 IF (ANSWER=3) SGENDER=1
 IF (ANSWER=2) SGENDER=3
 IF (ANSWER=4) SGENDER=3
 IF (TYPEPHON=1) SKIPTO Q1FIRST
 IF (TYPEPHON=2) SKIPTO DRIVING

C:This screen is only for calls that came from landline sample
 C: but turn out to be cell phones (coming from screen HELLO1)

Q:HELLO2B

T:

For the purposes of this survey, I need to ask if you are male or female?

1. MALE
2. FEMALE

I:

COLOR GREEN 2 2 2 75

KEY 1-2

SHOW "You have selected" 22 2 19 RED L

SHOW ANS 22 25 5 RED R

SHOW "Is this correct? (Y/N)" 22 35 22 RED L

KEY Y, N

IF (KEYSTROKE ="N") REASK

IF (ANSWER=1) SGENDER=1

IF (ANSWER=2) SGENDER=3

C: Only ask this for cell phone surveys

Q: DRIVING -----

T:

It is important that we interview you when you are not driving or in a situation where you would be distracted by events around you. Are you in a safe situation to answer our questions?

[IF YES-START INTERVIEW]

Before starting the roughly five minute survey, I want to mention that I would be happy to answer any questions about the study either now or later. Also, this interview is completely voluntary. If we should come to any question which you don't want to answer, just let me know and we'll go on to the next question. [PRESS ANY KEY TO CONTINUE]

[IF NO]

When may I call back to reach you at a better time?

So that I will know who to ask for, what is your first name?

[REPEAT BACK TO BE SURE YOU HAVE IT AND SHOW PRONUNCIATION IF IT IS NEEDED. IF RESPONDENT OBJECTS TO PROVIDING NAME]

We only need your first name; the last name isn't necessary.

[NAME]_____

[TIME AND DAY FOR CALL-BACK]

I:

COLOR GREEN 2 2 4 74

COLOR RED 5 2 5 30
 COLOR GREEN 6 2 9 74
 COLOR GREEN 10 2 10 34
 COLOR RED 10 35 10 70
 COLOR RED 12 2 12 9
 COLOR GREEN 13 2 14 74
 COLOR RED 16 2 17 70
 COLOR GREEN 18 2 18 74
 KEY

Q: Q1FIRST -----
 T:

Let's begin with an easy question. Did you vote in the recent Minneapolis city elections?

1. YES
5. NO
8. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

I:
 COLOR GREEN 2 2 3 60
 KEY 1, 5, 8, 9
 SHOW "You have selected" 22 2 19 RED L
 SHOW ANS 22 25 5 RED R
 SHOW "Is this correct? (Y/N)" 22 35 22 RED L
 KEY Y, N
 IF (KEYSTROKE ="N") REASK
 IF (ANS = 1) VOTER = 1
 IF (ANS > 1) VOTER = 2
 QAL THANKYOU
 IF (ANS > 1) SKIPTO Q15REG

Q: Q2HOWVT -----
 T:

Thanks. Did you vote in person or absentee?

1. IN PERSON
2. ABSENTEE
8. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

I:

COLOR GREEN 2 2 2 50
 KEY 1, 2, 8, 9
 SHOW "You have selected" 22 2 19 RED L
 SHOW ANS 22 25 5 RED R
 SHOW "Is this correct? (Y/N)" 22 35 22 RED L
 KEY Y, N
 IF (KEYSTROKE ="N") REASK

Q: Q3RANK -----
 T:

Before you voted, did you know you would be asked
 to rank your vote choices?

1. YES
5. NO
8. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

I:
 COLOR GREEN 2 2 3 60
 KEY 1, 5, 8, 9
 SHOW "You have selected" 22 2 19 RED L
 SHOW ANS 22 25 5 RED R
 SHOW "Is this correct? (Y/N)" 22 35 22 RED L
 KEY Y, N
 IF (KEYSTROKE ="N") REASK
 IF (ANS = 5) SKIPTO Q6JUDGE
 IF (ANS = 8) SKIPTO Q6JUDGE
 IF (ANS = 9) SKIPTO Q6JUDGE

Q: Q4LEARN -----
 T:

How did you learn about ranked choice voting?
 (READ CHOICES 1-7; SELECT ALL THAT APPLY)

1. Newspaper
2. Minneapolis Website
3. Mailed Brochure
4. Neighbor, Friend, Relative told me
5. Television news
6. Radio news
7. Door to door
8. OTHER
9. DON'T KNOW

- 10. REFUSED
- 11. NO OTHER RESPONSES

I:

COLOR GREEN 2 2 2 50
 COLOR RED 3 2 3 43
 LOCATE 5 11 1
 SELECT 11 1 8 1 OFF ON

Q: Q5KNOW -----

T:

Prior to voting, would you say your level of understanding of how ranked choice voting functions was perfectly well, fairly well, not entirely understood or not at all understood?

- 1. PERFECTLY WELL
- 2. FAIRLY WELL
- 3. NOT ENTIRELY UNDERSTOOD
- 4. NOT AT ALL UNDERSTOOD
- 8. DON'T KNOW
- 9. REFUSED

I:

COLOR GREEN 2 2 4 65
 KEY 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 9
 SHOW "You have selected" 22 2 19 RED L
 SHOW ANS 22 25 5 RED R
 SHOW "Is this correct? (Y/N)" 22 35 22 RED L
 KEY Y, N
 IF (KEYSTROKE ="N") REASK
 IF (Q2HOWVT = 2) SKIPTO Q7RNKFST
 IF (Q2HOWVT = 8) SKIPTO Q7RNKFST
 IF (Q2HOWVT = 9) SKIPTO Q7RNKFST

Q: Q6JUDGE -----

T:

In your personal opinion, did you find the election judges explanation of ranked choice voting very helpful, somewhat helpful, not very helpful or not at all helpful when you cast your ballot?

- 1. VERY HELPFUL
- 2. SOMEWHAT HELPFUL
- 3. NOT VERY HELPFUL

4. NOT AT ALL HELPFUL
5. DIDN'T NEED ASSISTANCE-VOLUNTEERED
8. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

I:

COLOR GREEN 2 2 5 65

KEY 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9

SHOW "You have selected" 22 2 19 RED L

SHOW ANS 22 25 5 RED R

SHOW "Is this correct? (Y/N)" 22 35 22 RED L

KEY Y, N

IF (KEYSTROKE ="N") REASK

Q: Q7RNKFST -----

T:

Did you actually rank any candidates after your first choice or did you only vote for your first choice?

1. RANKED SOME CANDIDATES
2. VOTED FIRST CHOICE ONLY
8. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

I:

COLOR GREEN 2 2 3 65

KEY 1, 2, 8, 9

SHOW "You have selected" 22 2 19 RED L

SHOW ANS 22 25 5 RED R

SHOW "Is this correct? (Y/N)" 22 35 22 RED L

KEY Y, N

IF (KEYSTROKE ="N") REASK

IF (ANS = 2) SKIPTO Q9NOT

IF (ANS = 8) SKIPTO Q9NOT

IF (ANS = 9) SKIPTO Q9NOT

Q: Q8HARD -----

T:

In your opinion, was it simple or difficult to rank your choices on the ballot?

1. SIMPLE
2. DIFFICULT
8. DON'T KNOW

9. REFUSED

I:
 COLOR GREEN 2 2 3 65
 KEY 1, 2, 8, 9
 SHOW "You have selected" 22 2 19 RED L
 SHOW ANS 22 25 5 RED R
 SHOW "Is this correct? (Y/N)" 22 35 22 RED L
 KEY Y, N
 IF (KEYSTROKE ="N") REASK
 IF (ANS = 1) SKIPTO Q10OPION
 IF (ANS = 2) SKIPTO Q10OPION
 IF (ANS = 8) SKIPTO Q10OPION
 IF (ANS = 9) SKIPTO Q10OPION

Q: Q9NOT -----
 T:

Why did you not rank your vote choice?
 (READ CHOICES 1-6; SELECT ALL THAT APPLY)

1. I didn't know enough about the other candidates
2. None of the other candidates was acceptable
3. I will always pick one candidate
4. I didn't know I could rank candidates
5. I didn't understand that part of the ballot.
6. I wanted to give an advantage to my favorite candidate
7. OTHER
8. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED
10. NO OTHER RESPONSES

I:
 COLOR GREEN 2 2 2 50
 COLOR RED 3 2 3 43
 LOCATE 5 10 1
 SELECT 10 1 7 1 OFF ON

Q: Q10OPION -----
 T:

What is your opinion of the ranked choice voting system?
 (READ RESPONSES 1-3; ACCEPT ONE RESPONSE)

1. I prefer ranked choice voting to the traditional voting in a primary and general election
2. I prefer the traditional voting system
3. It doesn't matter to me which system is used
8. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

I:

COLOR GREEN 2 2 2 65

COLOR RED 3 2 3 43

COLOR GREEN 5 2 8 65

KEY 1, 2, 3, 8, 9

SHOW "You have selected" 22 2 19 RED L

SHOW ANS 22 25 5 RED R

SHOW "Is this correct? (Y/N)" 22 35 22 RED L

KEY Y, N

IF (KEYSTROKE ="N") REASK

IF (ANS = 1) SKIPTO Q12TRUE

IF (ANS = 3) SKIPTO Q12TRUE

IF (ANS = 8) SKIPTO Q12TRUE

IF (ANS = 9) SKIPTO Q12TRUE

Q: Q11TIME -----

T:

Automated ballot counting and tabulating equipment is not certified to be used in Minnesota. This means vote counting for this election will be done by hand and final results will not be known until mid December. If there were no such delay in announcing the winners of a ranked choice voting election, would you then change your opinion about ranked choice voting?

1. YES
5. NO
8. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

I:

COLOR GREEN 2 2 7 65

KEY 1, 5, 8, 9

SHOW "You have selected" 22 2 19 RED L

SHOW ANS 22 25 5 RED R

SHOW "Is this correct? (Y/N)" 22 35 22 RED L

KEY Y, N

IF (KEYSTROKE ="N") REASK

Q: Q12TRUE -----

T:

Are you very confident, confident, not entirely confident or not confident at all that votes will be counted accurately using ranked choice voting?

1. VERY CONFIDENT
2. CONFIDENT
3. NOT ENTIRELY CONFIDENT
4. NOT CONFIDENT AT ALL
8. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

I:

COLOR GREEN 2 2 4 65

KEY 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 9

SHOW "You have selected" 22 2 19 RED L

SHOW ANS 22 25 5 RED R

SHOW "Is this correct? (Y/N)" 22 35 22 RED L

KEY Y, N

IF (KEYSTROKE ="N") REASK

Q: Q13FUTUR -----

T:

Do you think ranked choice voting should be used in future municipal elections?

1. YES
5. NO
8. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

I:

COLOR GREEN 2 2 3 65

KEY 1, 5, 8, 9

SHOW "You have selected" 22 2 19 RED L

SHOW ANS 22 25 5 RED R

SHOW "Is this correct? (Y/N)" 22 35 22 RED L

KEY Y, N

IF (KEYSTROKE ="N") REASK

Q: Q14ACRAT -----

T:

Suppose the outcome of this election results in a different winner than there would have been in a traditional primary and general election. Which of the following best describes your opinion if this happened?

(READ LIST 1-3; ACCEPT ONE ANSWER)

1. I would prefer the ranked choice voting result because it is more accurate.
2. I would prefer the traditional primary and general election result, because it is tried-and-true.
3. I wouldn't care which system were used.
8. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

I:

COLOR GREEN 2 2 5 65

COLOR RED 6 2 6 36

COLOR GREEN 8 2 12 65

KEY 1, 2, 3, 8, 9

SHOW "You have selected" 22 2 19 RED L

SHOW ANS 22 25 5 RED R

SHOW "Is this correct? (Y/N)" 22 35 22 RED L

KEY Y, N

IF (KEYSTROKE ="N") REASK

IF (ANS = 1) SKIPTO AGE

IF (ANS = 2) SKIPTO AGE

IF (ANS = 3) SKIPTO AGE

IF (ANS = 8) SKIPTO AGE

IF (ANS = 9) SKIPTO AGE

Q: Q15REG -----

T:

Thanks. Would you say you were a regular voter, occasional voter, or you've never voted in past municipal elections?

1. REGULAR VOTER
2. OCCASIONAL VOTER
3. NEVER VOTER
4. FIRST TIME I COULD VOTE BUT DIDN'T-VOLUNTEERED
8. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

I:
 COLOR GREEN 2 2 4 65
 KEY 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 9
 SHOW "You have selected" 22 2 19 RED L
 SHOW ANS 22 25 5 RED R
 SHOW "Is this correct? (Y/N)" 22 35 22 RED L
 KEY Y, N
 IF (KEYSTROKE ="N") REASK

Q: Q16WHYN -----
 T:

Why did you not vote in this year's municipal election?
 Was it because.....
 (READ LIST 1-4 AND ACCEPT ONLY ONE ANSWER)

1. Just didn't have the time?
2. Forgot about the election?
3. Don't care for the ranked choice method of voting?
4. Don't care much about voting in municipal elections?
5. OTHER-VOLUNTEERED
8. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

I:
 COLOR GREEN 2 2 3 65
 COLOR RED 4 2 4 44
 COLOR GREEN 6 2 9 65
 KEY 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9
 SHOW "You have selected" 22 2 19 RED L
 SHOW ANS 22 25 5 RED R
 SHOW "Is this correct? (Y/N)" 22 35 22 RED L
 KEY Y, N
 IF (KEYSTROKE ="N") REASK

Q: Q17KNOW -----
 T:

Did you know this election would use the ranked choice
 method of voting?

1. YES
5. NO
8. DON'T KNOW

9. REFUSED

I:
 COLOR GREEN 2 2 3 65
 KEY 1, 5, 8, 9
 SHOW "You have selected" 22 2 19 RED L
 SHOW ANS 22 25 5 RED R
 SHOW "Is this correct? (Y/N)" 22 35 22 RED L
 KEY Y, N
 IF (KEYSTROKE ="N") REASK
 IF (ANS = 5) SKIPTO Q19WHYN
 IF (ANS = 8) SKIPTO Q19WHYN
 IF (ANS = 9) SKIPTO Q19WHYN

Q: Q18LEARN -----
 T:

How did you learn about ranked choice voting?
 (READ CHOICES 1-7; SELECT ALL THAT APPLY)

1. Newspaper
2. Minneapolis Website
3. Mailed Brochure
4. Neighbor, Friend, Relative told me
5. Television news
6. Radio news
7. Door to door
8. OTHER
9. DON'T KNOW
10. REFUSED
11. NO OTHER RESPONSES

I:
 COLOR GREEN 2 2 2 50
 COLOR RED 3 2 3 43
 LOCATE 5 11 1
 SELECT 11 1 8 1 OFF ON

Q: Q19WHYN -----
 T:

Based on what you know, would you say it would be
 simple or difficult to rank your choices on the ballot?

1. SIMPLE

- 2. DIFFICULT
- 8. DON'T KNOW
- 9. REFUSED

I:

COLOR GREEN 2 2 3 65

KEY 1, 2, 8, 9

SHOW "You have selected" 22 2 19 RED L

SHOW ANS 22 25 5 RED R

SHOW "Is this correct? (Y/N)" 22 35 22 RED L

KEY Y, N

IF (KEYSTROKE ="N") REASK

Q: Q20OPN -----

T:

What is your opinion of the ranked choice voting system?
(READ RESPONSES 1-3; ACCEPT ONE RESPONSE)

- 1. I prefer ranked choice voting to the traditional voting in a primary and general election
- 2. I prefer the traditional voting system
- 3. It doesn't matter to me which system is used
- 8. DON'T KNOW
- 9. REFUSED

I:

COLOR GREEN 2 2 2 65

COLOR RED 3 2 3 45

COLOR GREEN 5 2 8 65

KEY 1, 2, 3, 8, 9

SHOW "You have selected" 22 2 19 RED L

SHOW ANS 22 25 5 RED R

SHOW "Is this correct? (Y/N)" 22 35 22 RED L

KEY Y, N

IF (KEYSTROKE ="N") REASK

Q: Q21FAIR -----

T:

Personally, would you say ranked choice voting is very fair, fair, probably not fair or not at all fair?

- 1. VERY FAIR

2. FAIR
3. PROBABLY NOT FAIR
4. NOT AT ALL FAIR
8. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

I:
 COLOR GREEN 2 2 3 65
 KEY 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 9
 SHOW "You have selected" 22 2 19 RED L
 SHOW ANS 22 25 5 RED R
 SHOW "Is this correct? (Y/N)" 22 35 22 RED L
 KEY Y, N
 IF (KEYSTROKE ="N") REASK

Q: Q22CINF -----
 T:

Are you very confident, confident, not entirely confident
 or not at all confident that votes will be counted accurately
 using ranked choice voting?

1. VERY CONFIDENT
2. CONFIDENT
3. NOT ENTIRELY CONFIDENT
4. NOT CONFIDENT AT ALL
8. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

I:
 COLOR GREEN 2 2 4 65
 KEY 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 9
 SHOW "You have selected" 22 2 19 RED L
 SHOW ANS 22 25 5 RED R
 SHOW "Is this correct? (Y/N)" 22 35 22 RED L
 KEY Y, N
 IF (KEYSTROKE ="N") REASK

Q: Q23FUT -----
 T:

Do you think ranked choice voting should be used in future
 municipal elections?

1. YES
5. NO
8. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

I:
 COLOR GREEN 2 2 3 65
 KEY 1, 5, 8, 9
 SHOW "You have selected" 22 2 19 RED L
 SHOW ANS 22 25 5 RED R
 SHOW "Is this correct? (Y/N)" 22 35 22 RED L
 KEY Y, N
 IF (KEYSTROKE ="N") REASK
 IF (ANS = 1) SKIPTO Q25LIKE

Q: Q24AUTO -----
 T:

Automated ballot counting and tabulating equipment is not certified to be used in Minnesota. This means vote counting for this election will be done by hand and final results will not be known until mid December. If there were no such delay in announcing the winners of a ranked choice voting election, would you then change your opinion about ranked choice voting?

1. YES
5. NO
8. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

I:
 COLOR GREEN 2 2 7 65
 KEY 1, 5, 8, 9
 SHOW "You have selected" 22 2 19 RED L
 SHOW ANS 22 25 5 RED R
 SHOW "Is this correct? (Y/N)" 22 35 22 RED L
 KEY Y, N
 IF (KEYSTROKE ="N") REASK

Q: Q25LIKE -----
 T:

Would you say you are very likely, likely, probably not likely or not at all likely to vote in future Minneapolis municipal elections?

1. VERY LIKELY
2. LIKELY
3. PROBABLY NOT LIKELY
4. NOT AT ALL LIKELY
8. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

I:

COLOR GREEN 2 2 4 65

KEY 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 9

SHOW "You have selected" 22 2 19 RED L

SHOW ANS 22 25 5 RED R

SHOW "Is this correct? (Y/N)" 22 35 22 RED L

KEY Y, N

IF (KEYSTROKE ="N") REASK

Q: AGE -----

T:

Thank you. The following questions are primarily for statistical analysis and to help us determine if we are getting a random sample. You don't have to answer all the questions but it will help us if you do.

What age group are you a member of? Are you...

[READ CATEGORIES-AS NECESSARY]

1. 18-24
2. 25-34
3. 35-44
4. 45-54
5. 55-64
6. 65+
8. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

I:

COLOR GREEN 2 2 4 75

COLOR GREEN 6 2 6 48

COLOR RED 8 2 8 32

KEY 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9

SHOW "You have selected" 22 2 19 RED L

SHOW ANS 22 25 5 RED R

SHOW "Is this correct? (Y/N)" 22 35 22 RED L

KEY Y, N

IF (KEYSTROKE ="N") REASK

Q: EDUC -----

T:

What was the last grade or year in school you completed?

[DO NOT READ CATEGORIES]

1. LESS THAN 12
2. 12 YEARS
3. POST HIGH-NO COLL-[example Tech College/Beauty School]
4. 13-15 (SOME COLLEGE)
5. 16-COLLEGE GRAD
6. SOME GRAD EDUCATION
7. COMPLETED GRAD PROG
8. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

I:

COLOR GREEN 2 2 2 60

COLOR RED 3 2 3 28

KEY 1-9

SHOW "You have selected" 22 2 19 RED L

SHOW ANS 22 25 5 RED R

SHOW "Is this correct? (Y/N)" 22 35 22 RED L

KEY Y, N

IF (KEYSTROKE ="N") REASK

Q: RACE -----

T:

Would you say your race or ethnic background is best described as.....

[READ 1-5 AS NEEDED; ACCEPT ONLY ONE RESPONSE]

1. Caucasian
2. African/African American
3. Latino/Hispanic
4. Asian/Pacific Islander
5. American Indian
6. COMBINATION OF RACES/ETHNIC BACKGROUNDS-VOLUNTEERED
8. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

I:

COLOR GREEN 2 2 3 60

COLOR RED 4 2 4 50

COLOR GREEN 6 2 10 40
 KEY 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9
 SHOW "You have selected" 22 2 19 RED L
 SHOW ANS 22 25 5 RED R
 SHOW "Is this correct? (Y/N)" 22 35 22 RED L
 KEY Y, N
 IF (KEYSTROKE ="N") REASK

Q: INCOME -----
 T:

Finally, would you please tell me the range which best represents the total yearly income, before taxes, of all immediate family living in your household? [READ LIST UNTIL STOPPED-IF NECESSARY]

1. under \$15,000
2. \$15,000 up to \$25,000
3. \$25,000 up to \$35,000
4. \$35,000 up to \$50,000
5. \$50,000 up to \$75,000
6. \$75,000 up to \$100,000
7. \$100,000 or more
8. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

I:
 COLOR GREEN 2 2 3 72
 COLOR GREEN 4 2 4 21
 COLOR RED 4 22 4 72
 COLOR GREEN 6 2 12 28
 KEY 1-9
 SHOW "You have selected" 22 2 19 RED L
 SHOW ANS 22 25 5 RED R
 SHOW "Is this correct? (Y/N)" 22 35 22 RED L
 KEY Y, N
 IF (KEYSTROKE ="N") REASK

Q: THANKYOU -----
 T:

I would like to thank you very much for your time and cooperation. You have been very helpful. If you would like to see the results of this survey you may contact the SCSU Survey Lab at St. Cloud State University. Would you like the number?
 (IF YES IT IS 320-308-3980 or WEBSITE: www.stcloudstate.edu/scsusurvey).

Good-bye!

INTERVIEWER- BRING TO A DIRECTOR'S ATTENTION ANY PROBLEMS
WITH THE INTERVIEW, SUCH AS DIFFICULT QUESTIONS, ETC

I:

COLOR GREEN 2 2 5 70

COLOR RED 6 2 6 75

COLOR GREEN 7 2 7 12

COLOR RED 9 2 10 60

CPL

DISPOS=20

KEY

ELECTION JUDGE QUESTIONNAIRE

CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS RANKED CHOICE VOTING ELECTION JUDGE QUESTIONNAIRE

The City of Minneapolis would like to thank you again for serving as an election judge. Because this was the first time we used Ranked Choice Voting, we would like you ask you few questions about the voting process. Your answers are confidential and reporting of the results will in no way be traced back to you. We have retained St. Cloud State University to compile the results of the questionnaires and report back to the City to ensure confidentiality. And, of course, your participation is entirely voluntary. Again, thank you for all you do for the City of Minneapolis.

To answer the questions, just enter a check mark next to the response to the question that you personally think best answers the question.

1. After your experience today, how would you rate your training for the ranked choice voting election? Was it?

- 1. Excellent
- 2. Pretty Good
- 3. Only Fair
- 4. Poor
- 5. Don't Know/Can't Say For Sure
- 6. Rather Not Answer

2. In your opinion, how would you rate how knowledgeable voters were about ranked choice voting before they entered the polling place? Were they?

- 1. Very Knowledgeable
- 2. Knowledgeable
- 3. Not Very Knowledgeable
- 4. Not at all Knowledgeable
- 5. Don't Know/Can't Say For Sure
- 6. Rather Not Answer

3. Did voters want to engage you in a discussion about the pros and cons of ranked choice voting at the polling place?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No
- 3. Don't Know/Can't Remember
- 4. Rather Not Answer

4a. In your personal estimation, did voters need more time to complete ranked choice voting ballots?

1. Yes

2. No

3. Don't Know/Can't Remember

4. Rather Not Answer

IF YOU ANSWERED YES TO THE PREVIOUS QUESTION, PLEASE ANSWER THE NEXT QUESTION. IF YOU ANSWERED NO OR COULDN'T SAY OR DIDN'T ANSWER, PLEASE GO TO QUESTION 5.

4b. Why do you think voters needed more time? (FEEL FREE TO ANSWER ALL THREE CHOICE OPTIONS)

1. First time learning a new way to vote

2. RCV just seems to take more time

3. Both learning a new way to vote and ranked choice voting seemed to slow down voting

4. Don't Know/Can't Say For Sure

5. Rather Not Answer

5. All things considered, were you able to do your normal duties as a judge such as registering new voters and checking names to see if the voter is registered, plus answering questions about ranked choice voting?

1. Yes, I was able to do both jobs

2. No, we needed more judges to do both jobs

3. Don't Know/Can't Say For Sure

4. Rather Not Answer

6. Would you say you were asked more questions from voters about how to fill out the ballot or how votes will be counted or did you get about an equal numbers of questions?

1. More questions about how to fill out ballots

2. More questions how votes will be counted

3. Equal number of questions about filling out ballots and how votes counted

4. Don't Know/Can't Say For Sure

5. Rather Not Answer

7. What should we know from you that we did not ask?

Thank you very much for your time and effort.

CANDIDATE QUESTIONNAIRE

CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS (final 10-27-09) RANKED CHOICE VOTING CANDIDATE QUESTIONNAIRE

The City of Minneapolis would like to thank you for running in this year's municipal election. Because this was the first time we used ranked choice voting, we would like to ask you a few questions about your views toward this election and ranked choice voting. Your answers are confidential and reporting of the results will in no way be traced back to you. We have retained St. Cloud State University to compile the results of the questionnaires and report back to the city to ensure confidentiality. And, of course, your participation is entirely voluntary. Thank you for all you do for our city.

To answer the questions, just enter a check mark next to the response to the question that you personally think best answers the question. When you have finished, just place the questionnaire in the self address and stamped envelope and mail it to St. Cloud.

1. Generally, do you think ranked choice voting negatively or positively impacted your campaign or had little or no impact on your campaign?

- 1. Negatively impacted my campaign
- 2. Positively impacted my campaign
- 3. Little or no impact
- 4. Don't Know
- 5. Rather not Answer

2. Do you think ranked choice voting was an advantage or a disadvantage to your candidacy?

- 1. Advantage to my candidacy
- 2. Disadvantage to my candidacy
- 3. Don't Know
- 4. Rather not Answer

3. Do you think ranked choice voting was an advantage or a disadvantage to your political party?

- 1. Advantage to my political party
- 2. Disadvantage to my political party
- 3. Not affiliated with a political party
- 4. Don't Know
- 5. Rather not Answer

4. Did your campaign strategy change because of ranked choice voting?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No
- 3. Don't Know
- 4. Rather not Answer

5. Are you very confident, confident, not entirely confident or not confident at all that votes will be counted accurately using ranked choice voting?

- 1. Very confident
- 2. Confident
- 3. Not entirely confident
- 4. Not confident at all
- 5. Don't Know
- 6. Rather not Answer

6. What is your opinion of the ranked choice voting system?

- 1. I prefer ranked choice voting to the traditional voting in a primary and general election
- 2. I prefer the traditional voting system
- 3. It doesn't matter to me which system is used
- 4. Don't Know
- 5. Rather not Answer

7. Suppose the outcome of this election results in a different winner than there would have been in a traditional primary and general election. Which of the following best describes your opinion if this happened?

- 1. I would prefer the ranked choice voting result because it is more accurate.
- 2. I would prefer the traditional primary and general election result, because it is tried-and-true.
- 3. I wouldn't care which system were used.
- 4. Don't Know
- 5. Rather not Answer

8. Do you think ranked choice voting is a very fair, fair, not too fair or not at all fair method of counting ballots for an election?

- 1. Very fair
- 2. Fair
- 3. Not too fair
- 4. Not at all fair method
- 5. Don't know
- 6. Rather not Answer

9. Do you think ranked choice voting should be used in future municipal elections?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No
- 3. Don't Know
- 4. Rather not Answer

Thank you for your time.

